



Veiled bride with auspicious fish and flowers.
By a Maithil Kayasth woman from Darema village,
Darbhanga, Bihar, c 1920-30. Add Or 3321 (see p 40)

FOREIGN AND COMMONWEALTH OFFICE

*India Office Library
and Records*

Report for the year 1974

LONDON 1976

Contents

<i>Introduction</i>	I
<i>Photography in India during the nineteenth century</i> by Ray Desmond	5
1 <i>Accessions and Accruals</i>	39
Accessions to the Library	39
Accruals to the Record Office and Purchases	41
2 <i>Cataloguing, Listing and Indexing</i>	42
The Library	42
The Record Office	44
3 <i>Publication</i>	49
4 <i>Conservation</i>	50
The Library	50
The Record Office	51
The Conservation Department	51
5 <i>Photocopying Projects and Policy</i>	52
The Photocopy Department	52
India Office Library and Records Microfilm Library	53
Institutions which received long runs of positive microfilm	54
6 <i>Use of the Library and the Record Office</i>	56
Statistical table	56
Loan of microfilms	57
Publication of original Library and Records materials	57
Reproductions from Prints and Drawings	57
7 <i>Exhibitions</i>	58
8 <i>Other Matters</i>	58
Receptions	58
Seminars	58
Group visits	59
Sponsored visitors	59
Professional training	59

9 <i>Staff</i>	61
Changes in staff	61
Attendance at conferences and courses	63
Publications	64
Academic and other awards	65
Representation on other bodies	65

Appendices

I List of Accessions and Accruals	67
II Research in progress	86
III Donors and other benefactors	92
IV Staff	96
V Publications in print	100

Illustrations

- FRONTISPIECE Veiled bride with auspicious fish and flowers.
By a Maithil Kayasth woman from Darema village,
Darbhanga, Bihar, c 1920-30
- PLATE I Ammunition in Fort William, Calcutta.
By F. Fiebig, 1850s
- PLATE II Main street, Agra. By Dr J. Murray, 1850s
- PLATE III Pugahm Myo, Burma. Carved doorway.
By Captain L. Tripe, 1855
- PLATE IV Interior of a house at Madura, Madras.
By Captain E. D. Lyon, 1860s
- PLATE V Rāmeswaram temple, Madura, Madras. Pillar with figures.
By Captain E. D. Lyon, 1860s
- PLATE VI Srinagar, Kashmir. By S. Bourne, 1860s
- PLATE VII Rock cut temple at Chutterbhuj. By Lala Din Dyal
- PLATE VIII Raja Ranbir Singh of Jammu and Kashmir.
Miniature by a Jammu artist, 1880s, based upon a
photograph, 1877
- PLATE IX Town Hall, Bombay. Lithograph by J. M. Gonsalves
from his *Views at Bombay*, c 1831
- PLATE X Table Bay from the Log of the 'Duke of Cumberland',
1727-29
- PLATE XI Extract from the journal of Lieutenant R. R. Bowyer, RN, in
which he describes the conditions of his imprisonment under
Haidar Ali and Tipu Sultan from 1782 to 1784
- PLATE XII The palace at Punakha, Bhutan. By S. Davis, 1783; made
during the embassy of Captain S. Turner to Tibet
- PLATE XIII The old British Residency, Kathmandu, Nepal.
By Dr H. A. Oldfield, 1850
- PLATE XIV Interior of a monastery, Svayambhunath, Nepal.
By Dr H. A. Oldfield, 1855
- PLATE XV Santals preparing python meat and rice beer at the Baha
festival. Part of a scroll painting by Madhu Chitrakar of Pipla
village, Jamtara subdivision, Santal Parganas, Bihar

1. The first illustration is a map of the Kashmir Valley, showing the surrounding mountains and the Jhelum River.	1
2. The second illustration is a map of the Jhelum River, showing its course through the valley.	2
3. The third illustration is a map of the Jhelum River, showing its course through the valley.	3
4. The fourth illustration is a map of the Jhelum River, showing its course through the valley.	4
5. The fifth illustration is a map of the Jhelum River, showing its course through the valley.	5
6. The sixth illustration is a map of the Jhelum River, showing its course through the valley.	6
7. The seventh illustration is a map of the Jhelum River, showing its course through the valley.	7
8. The eighth illustration is a map of the Jhelum River, showing its course through the valley.	8
9. The ninth illustration is a map of the Jhelum River, showing its course through the valley.	9
10. The tenth illustration is a map of the Jhelum River, showing its course through the valley.	10
11. The eleventh illustration is a map of the Jhelum River, showing its course through the valley.	11
12. The twelfth illustration is a map of the Jhelum River, showing its course through the valley.	12
13. The thirteenth illustration is a map of the Jhelum River, showing its course through the valley.	13
14. The fourteenth illustration is a map of the Jhelum River, showing its course through the valley.	14
15. The fifteenth illustration is a map of the Jhelum River, showing its course through the valley.	15
16. The sixteenth illustration is a map of the Jhelum River, showing its course through the valley.	16
17. The seventeenth illustration is a map of the Jhelum River, showing its course through the valley.	17
18. The eighteenth illustration is a map of the Jhelum River, showing its course through the valley.	18
19. The nineteenth illustration is a map of the Jhelum River, showing its course through the valley.	19
20. The twentieth illustration is a map of the Jhelum River, showing its course through the valley.	20

Introduction

AS INDICATED in the last Report, which covered the period 1 April 1972 to 31 December 1973, the present Report begins a new series in which the calendar year, instead of the financial year, is the period of report.

The use of the Library and the Record Office, in terms of signatures in the Visitors' Book, has again decreased but, if use is measured in terms of materials requisitioned in the Reading Rooms and microfilms supplied to order, the figures show a satisfactory overall increase. While, owing to shortage of staff, the total of western language books acquired has fallen somewhat, the number of oriental books, particularly in the modern languages of the Sub-Continent, shows a significant increase. The latter is mainly due to two generous gifts of books by the University of Wisconsin at Madison and the University of Hawaii at Honolulu, and in part shows the effects of placing blanket orders with booksellers in India for publications in Panjabi and Malayalam. It also reflects the improvement in the staffing of the Oriental Section over the last three years which is beginning to show results in the growing level of acquisitions, in the amount of cataloguing achieved and in the number of accessions lists distributed.

Notable purchases include the collection of Indian popular paintings which Dr W. G. Archer, aided by his wife Mrs Mildred Archer, made during his seventeen years in the Indian Civil Service in Bihar and Nagaland. Until then 'Popular Painting' as a genre was little known. The links they recognised between the styles of these paintings and those of modern art led them to collect examples of various periods and regions and to make a study of their history and techniques. This work has had a significant influence on contemporary art in India. A definitive account of the collection embodying the results of their study of this aspect of Indian painting will be published in the 'Catalogue of Indian Popular Paintings in the India Office Library' which Mrs Archer is now preparing. Yet another outcome of Dr Archer's service in Bihar is the gift of the original materials from which his book, *The Hill of Flutes: a portrait of the Santals* (1974) was written.

Another significant acquisition of drawings, formerly in the collection of the Royal Geographical Society, was a group of five scenes of Bhutan by Samuel Davis, administrator, and friend of the artists Thomas and William Daniell; over one hundred drawings of Nepalese landscape, architecture and people by the Residency Surgeon, Henry Oldfield; and Colonel D'Arcy's album of landscapes made during Sir Gore Ouseley's embassy to Persia, 1810-12. A large collection of photographic prints and negatives which Sir (Mark) Aurel Stein took over a period of more than forty years during his expeditions to Central Asia was also received from the Royal Geographical Society. This was one of several substantial gifts and deposits of photographs

added during the year which will further enhance the importance of the Library's photographic collection (see Mr Desmond's article on 'Photography in India during the nineteenth century', pp 5-36). The range and quality of these materials are vividly shown for the first time in the exhibition of Photography in India which Mr Desmond prepared during November and December.

In spite of the world-wide shortage of paper, of which the effects are most noticeable in the reduced figures for xerox copies, it was found possible to distribute three issues of the new *Newsletter* in January, May and October. Each issue contains a list of current research in the Reading Rooms. These lists are cumulated at the end of this Report, Appendix II.

In common with other interested groups and institutions, the Library and the Record Office are concerned to, as it were, 'catch' and preserve the kind of historical evidences that survive only in the memories of those who served or lived in the Sub-Continent before Independence. In this connection, the BBC's programmes 'The British Raj' aroused much interest, particularly in what the 'survivors' related of the social and personal aspects of their lives in India. Since the BBC were unable to complete their recorded interviews with all the men and women, British and Indian, who could have contributed to the programmes, it has fallen to a Committee based on the School of Oriental and African Studies and the India Office Library and Records to continue recording such interviews. In a comparable but more specialised effort to preserve personal evidence, a group of former District Officers is anxious to build up for deposit in the Library's European Manuscripts Section, a corpus of written recollections and original papers from those who, like themselves, served as District Officers in India from the 1930s. It is hoped that a selection of such recollections may be published.

Not only did the India Office Library and Records continue to cooperate with the School of Oriental and African Studies and the British Library in the purchase, transliteration and cataloguing of Tibetan materials, but all three libraries, with the further cooperation of the Bodleian Library and the Royal Asiatic Society, combined to celebrate the fourth centenary of the Rāmcaritmānas of Tulsī Dās. In conjunction with the School's Conference on the subject, the India Office Library and Records mounted an exhibition for which manuscript recensions and published editions of the Rāmāyana and the Rāmcaritmānas were drawn from English collections: fourteen from the India Office Library, four from the British Library, two from the Bodleian Library, and one from the Royal Asiatic Society. One of the valuable outcomes of this collation of manuscript versions was the discovery that Kanda 5 in an India Office Library Sanskrit Rāmāyaṇa (Sanskrit MS Keith 6561: I.O. 3621) is almost certainly one of the missing Kandas from the British Library's fine three-volume recension (Add MSS 15295-97).

The Library and the Record Office and some individual members of the staff have become members of the International Association of the Vrindaban

Research Institute, in order to support the work at Vrindaban. The Director was fortunate to be able to visit the Research Institute there during her tour of South Asia (*see* p 4), and to see something of its important work in the rescue and preservation of manuscripts in the Braj region of India.

It was welcome news to learn that, as a result of the efforts of Dr Z. H. Zaidi of the School of Oriental and African Studies, and of Mr Peter Walne, the British representative at the International Council on Archives Coordinating Committee of the Guide to the Sources of the History of Nations, a UNESCO grant has been earmarked for work on the preparation of guides to the India Office Records and to the private papers in the Library's European Manuscripts Section.

In response to requests for the Reading Rooms not to be closed during the Public Record Office's period of closure, the fortnight during which the Reading Rooms are closed for checking and cleaning will now begin on the Monday falling within the dates 4 to 10 October inclusive.

Mrs Tripathi's visit to the USA

MRS USHA TRIPATHI was granted a week's official leave, during the course of a private holiday in Canada, to visit the Library of Congress in Washington (3-4 June) and the Alderman Library in the University of Virginia at Charlottesville (4-6 June). She used the week at her disposal to discuss with the Library of Congress staff the policy for the selection, receipt and cataloguing of publications bought in India, Pakistan and Bangladesh under Public Law 480. In Charlottesville, she studied the receipt and processing of a full coverage of books from South Asia received under the PL 480 scheme. These visits have proved useful both in dealing with the Library's acquisition problems, and in suggesting the most effective use of the PL 480 cards for cataloguing publications in languages not covered by the linguistic skills of the present staff.

Director's tour of South Asia

THE DIRECTOR paid a two months' official visit at the end of 1974 to Afghanistan, Pakistan, India and Bangladesh. (The tour was to have included Burma, but the riots in Rangoon at the time of the burial of U Thant made this impossible.) The general purpose was to visit archives, libraries, universities, museums and historical monuments.

The four days' stay in Afghanistan (24-27 October) made it possible to see the beginnings of the new National Archives and to visit the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, and Information and Culture to discuss collections of archives and manuscripts and, in the latter, to see a display of fine manuscripts.

In Pakistan (28 October to 9 November), as the guest of the Government,

she was able to see the preparations for setting up the new National Archives in Islamabad, and to visit the Record Offices in Peshawar and Lahore, and the Sind Record Office in Karachi. The tour included the Liaquat Memorial Library in Karachi, six university and college libraries and four museums as well as two important private libraries in Peshawar. There were memorable visits to Taxila and Mohenjo Daro.

A month in India (10 November to 10 December) allowed for a fortnight in Delhi and shorter periods in Bombay, Bangalore, Madras and Calcutta. In Delhi most time was spent at the National Archives and at the Nehru Memorial Library, with visits to the Delhi Public Library, the Law Institute, the National Museum, the Archaeological Survey, the National Portrait Gallery, and the Indian Council for Cultural Relations who made all the arrangements for the journeys out of Delhi and closely cooperated with the High Commission in arranging the visits in Delhi. The journeys out from Delhi made it possible to go to Vrindaban to see the new Research Institute there, to Simla as the guest of the Indian Institute of Advanced Studies, staying in Viceregal Lodge, and to Agra and Fatehpur Sikri. From Bombay, which included some time at the Maharashtra Archives, there were visits to Poona to see the Peshwa Daftar Archives, the Bhandarkar Institute, the Gokhale Institute and the American Institute, and to Goa to see the Portuguese Historical Archives and the two baroque cathedrals. The stay in Madras, besides visits to the Tamil Nadu Archives, the Government Manuscripts Library, the Adyar Library and the University Library, also allowed for a break to see some South Indian temples. Time was far too short in Calcutta, where there were not only the West Bengal Archives but also the National Library, the National Museum and the University to visit.

Six days' stay in Bangladesh (11-16 December) provided an opportunity to meet the new Director of Archives and Libraries in Dacca and to see the beginnings of the new National Archives, National Library and National Bibliography. Visits to the University of Dacca and to the Jahangirnagar University outside Dacca, to the Archaeological Survey's Museum and to bookshops completed the tour.

Photography in India during the nineteenth century

By RAY DESMOND

THE BEGINNINGS of photography on the Sub-Continent can be traced back to the closing years of the eighteenth century when visiting European artists such as the Daniells found the camera obscura indispensable in making rapid and accurate sketches of the Indian landscape and buildings. As its name implies, this was a darkroom, with a small hole in one of the walls through which the external view was projected on to a white surface opposite the hole. The optical principle of the camera obscura applied to the observation of solar eclipses was described by the Arabic scientist, Ibn al-Haitham (also known as Alhazen) in a manuscript, possibly of the eleventh century and now in the India Office Library:

If the image of the sun at the time of an eclipse – provided it is not a total one – passes through a small round hole on to a plane surface opposite, it will be crescent-shaped . . . The image of the sun only shows this property when the hole is very small. If the hole is larger the image changes, and the change is more marked with increasing size of the hole. If the hole is very large, the crescent shape of the image disappears altogether, and the light [on the wall] becomes round if the hole is round, quadrangular if it is quadrangular, and with any shaped opening you like, the image takes the same shape, always provided the hole is large and the receiving surface parallel to it.¹

When the portable camera obscura had become available (from the early-seventeenth century) artists such as Canaletto, Reynolds, Girtin and Crome made skilful use of it in executing outline sketches. The type the Daniells used was a box probably about two feet high with an open side over which a curtain was hung. A convex lens, set in a bellows to allow focusing, produced an image which was reflected by an inclined mirror onto a sheet of paper placed in the base of the box. The artist, with his head under the curtain, traced on the paper the outlines of the object reflected. In a very short space of time complicated perspective and detail could be committed to paper to serve as a basis for the final drawing. William Daniell's diary for 1788 recording a journey from Calcutta to Hardwar² makes frequent reference to the camera obscura. 'After Breakfast I went to the Gola & made two drawings of it in the Camera Obscura . . . Spent the Whole Day at the

¹ IOL: Arabic MS Loth 734 ff 79–86 (translation taken from H. and A. Gernsheim's *History of Photography* (London, 1969), 17)

² 'W. Daniell's journal: a voyage from Calcutta to Hurdwar, 1788, returned by way of Loldong to Neijeibabad and from thence to Srinagar' (*Walker's quarterly* no 35–36 (1932))

Tage Mahl. Un[cle] drew the View from the Garden in the Camera – myself employed on the inside . . . Un[cle] finished the Dead Colouring of the S View of the Tage Mahl, myself correcting the NE View of the Tage Mahl from my Uncles camera drawing'. Without the mechanical aid of this device it is doubtful whether the Daniells would have been able to produce so many drawings.

Another optical instrument used by artists, although not a camera despite its name, was the camera lucida, patented by W. H. Wollaston in 1807. It consisted of a prism fixed to the top of a short metal rod which was attached to a portable drawing board. By the careful manipulation of an eye hole over the prism the artist could see an image of the object he wished to copy on a sheet of paper placed on the drawing board. T. C. Dibdin used the camera lucida during 1838 to 1839 to produce field sketches for his *Illustrations of the rock-cut temples of India* (London, 1845). In 1844 the East India Company in London informed Bengal that 'absolute accuracy being essentially necessary in the drawings [of the Indian scene], and the use of Dolland's camera lucida ensuring that indispensable object, we shall transmit without delay to the Government of each of the Presidencies three of these instruments.'³

W. H. Fox Talbot used both the camera obscura and the camera lucida on holidays in Italy and it was his dissatisfaction with the results that prompted him 'to reflect on the inimitable beauty of the pictures of nature's painting which the glass lens of the camera throws upon the paper in its focus – fairy pictures, creatures of a moment, and destined as rapidly to fade away'.⁴ During the 1830s in his home at Lacock Abbey in Wiltshire he experimented with light-sensitive paper in an attempt to preserve permanently the fugitive image produced by the camera obscura.

THE DAGUERREOTYPE

At the same time the Frenchman, Louis Daguerre, was undertaking similar experiments with silvered copper plates sensitised with iodine and bromine. His invention, patented in 1839, was called a daguerreotype and pictures produced by this method became very popular during the 1840s in Europe and America. The first daguerreotype studio in India appears to have been established by Augustus G. Roussac in Meadow Street, Bombay, in 1850. Two years later J. W. Newland opened a 'Daguerrian Gallery' at 6 London Buildings, Calcutta. In Europe daguerreotypes had been largely superseded by calotypes by 1860, but in Calcutta F. W. Baker was still making them as late as 1868. It is interesting to note that after 1858 Indian directories began to distinguish between 'daguerreotype artists' and other

³ IOR: L/P &/3/1018 Public letter to India no 15 of 1844, para 3

⁴ W. H. Fox Talbot *Pencil of Nature* (London, 1844), 46

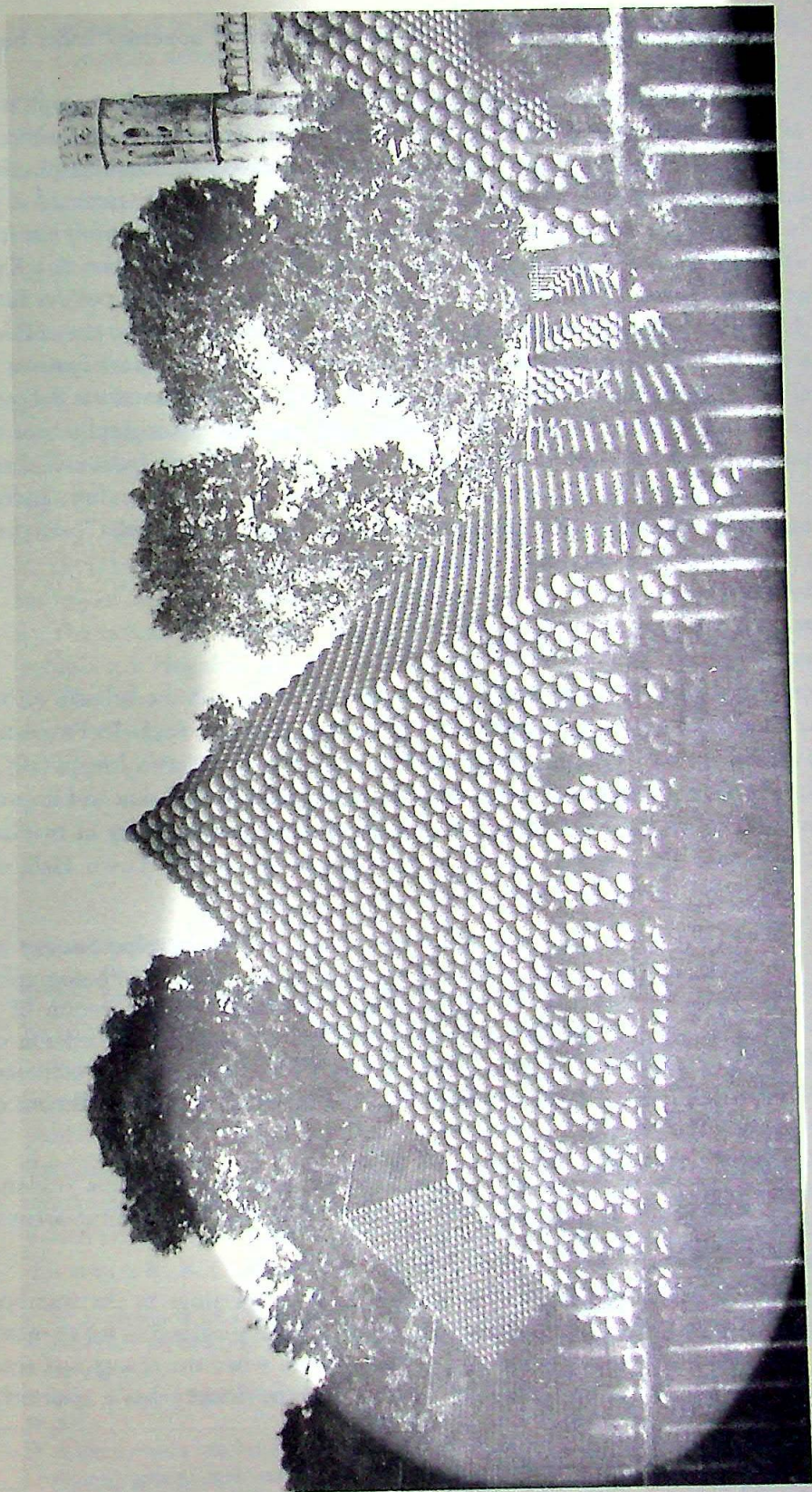


PLATE I Ammunition in Fort William, Calcutta. By F. Fiebig, 1850s. *Photo 247* (see p 8)

'photographic artists' although the same firms often appeared under both classifications.

A serious limitation to the daguerreotype was that every photograph was a unique image and could not be duplicated. Fox Talbot in his experiments with light-sensitive paper overcame this by inventing the negative-positive process from which modern photography has evolved. He patented it in 1841 as 'Calotype' (from the Greek word *καλός* meaning beautiful) but it is also known as 'Talbotype'. In 1849 F. Schranzhofer had a studio at 2 Kyd Street, Calcutta, where he took 'photographic likenesses on paper'. A little later Fred Fiebig, who in 1847 had published a set of lithographs entitled *Panorama of Calcutta in six parts*, took a large number of paper negatives in Calcutta, Madras and Ceylon, all hand-tinted, some with exquisite delicacy (Plate I). Within the space of a very few years calotype photography became a popular pastime with many of the Europeans serving in India and there was little need of the advice of the Photographic Society in London: 'Indian photographers would do well to turn more of their attention to the "calotype" process which is so simple and certain in its effects'⁵.

EARLY DAYS OF PHOTOGRAPHY

The honour of being the first photographic society in India belongs to the Photographic Society of Bombay, formed in October 1854. Its President, Captain Harry J. Barr, in the very first issue of the Society's *Journal* (1855) described an ingenious roller-slide he had invented. Innovation and improvisations of this kind were characteristic of early photography in tropical climates. Then in Calcutta in 1856 at a meeting in the Town Hall on 2 January, it was resolved

that a Society be formed, to be called the Photographic Society of Bengal. That the object of the Society be the cultivation of Photography in all its branches; the publication of a journal; the collection of a Photographic gallery and library of reference; and the importation of photographic instruments and materials for the use of the members should the means at the disposal of the Society admit the fulfilment of all these objects.⁶

The *Journal of the Photographic Society of Bengal* appeared in the same year and the Society quickly attracted new members. When Samuel Bourne arrived in Calcutta in 1863 he reported that

the Bengal [Photographic] Society holds its meetings in the spacious rooms of the Asiatic Society. On entering I was surprised to see so many present (about fifty) and still more surprised when the report was read (it was the annual meeting) to find that the Society has a quarterly

⁵ *J. Photogr. Soc.* 20 Mar 1855, 173

⁶ *Bengal Hurkaru and India gazette* 5 Jun 1856

journal of its own, each number containing a selected photograph by one of its members.⁷

The Photographic Society of Madras was also founded about 1856.

Encouraged by the growing popularity of photography, Messrs Johnson and Henderson, commercial photographers in Bombay, issued in 1857 the first number of the *Indian amateurs' photographic album*, a monthly periodical with three large photographs in each issue.⁸ In the same year T. Reinecke of 15 Chowringhee Road, Calcutta, announced he was going to publish monthly the *Bengal photographic album* but it has not yet been possible to discover whether it ever appeared. Samuel Bourne, fresh from England, noticed that 'professional photographers in Calcutta appear to be doing a good stroke of business, the carte de visite is as popular as in England'.⁹ He was moved to declare somewhat lyrically that 'from the untrodden snows of the Himalayas to the burning shores of Madras the camera is now a familiar object'.¹⁰

Dr J. Murray who was appointed Principal of the Medical School at Agra in 1853 had forty-four of his paper negatives (measuring about 17 by 13 inches) of Benares, Allahabad, Cawnpore and Delhi developed and printed by the School of Industrial Art in Calcutta. Five years later the London publisher, J. Hogarth, issued a set of thirty of his large prints of Agra (Plate II). The India Office Library has over a hundred of Murray's paper negatives, some of which are water-marked, 'R. Turner Patent Talbotype'. The excellent quality of the contact prints recently taken from these negatives is a tribute not only to Murray's competence as a photographer but also to Turner who made high grade paper for calotypes at his Chafford Mills in Kent.

PHOTOGRAPHS IN BOOKS

When he published Murray's Agra photographs Hogarth announced that he was 'preparing a large collection of stereoscopic views in India, which, together with the important views already published, will increase his collection of Indian topography to several hundred subjects'.¹¹ At a time of public demand for illustrated books on the exotic splendours of the Indian Empire, the advent of photography offered another medium in addition to engraving and lithography for illustrating books. Actual photographs were pasted into books. One of the earliest works on Indian travel to be treated in this way is R. B. Oakeley's *The Pagoda of Hallibeed* (London, 1859), of which

⁷ *Br. j. fotogr.* 1 Jul 1863, 268

⁸ It has not yet been established when this periodical ceased publication but the IOL has 13 issues

⁹ *Br. j. fotogr.* 1 Jul 1863, 268

¹⁰ *Ibid*

¹¹ Advertisement on back page of descriptive booklet accompanying J. Murray's photographs of *Agra and its vicinity* (London, 1858)



PLATE II Main street, Agra. By Dr J. Murray, 1850s. *Photo 52* (see p 9)

only twenty-five copies were issued by the publisher, T. M'Lean of 26 Haymarket, each copy being embellished with fifty-six plates measuring 11 by 8 inches. In his introduction the author revealed this was his 'first attempt at photography in a hot climate', but he soon learned to abandon chemical formulae he had used in England and to 'adopt such as residents in the country found to succeed or discover new ones'.

P. H. Egerton, Deputy Commissioner of Kangra, who included thirty-five of his photographs in his *Journal* (London, 1864), experienced some of the frustrations of the photographer in the field:

Certainly photography in these remote regions is carried on under difficulties, for my collodion . . . shrivels up and peels off the plate when drying, though carefully sheltered from the sun and wind; and I am constantly losing some of my best pictures in this way. It had probably been kept too long by the tradesmen from whom I procured it, or possibly the coldness of the plate had something to do with it.¹²

Cundall, Downes & Co, 168 New Bond Street, London, under whose imprint this book appeared, and John Murray of Albemarle Street also published other works with photographs.¹³

PHOTOGRAPHING PEOPLE

The people of India: a series of photographic illustrations, with descriptive letterpress of the races and tribes of Hindustan, a collection of 468 photographs, was published by the India Museum in London under the editorship of J. Forbes Watson and J. K. Kaye. The eight volumes which appeared between 1868 and 1875 contain the work of more than fifteen photographers including Shepherd and Robertson, J. Waterhouse, W. W. Hooper and J. C. A. Dannenberg. The work had arisen out of the desire of the Governor-General, Lord Canning, to have a pictorial record of Indian life and culture to take back with him to England. (Lady Canning was the Patron of the Bengal and Madras Photographic Societies.) Civil and military officers were encouraged to take photographs during their travels. Captain Melville Clarke of the 1st Light Cavalry, for example, took a camera with him on his journey through northern India and selected some of his photographs for inclusion in *From*

¹² P. H. Egerton *Journal of a tour through Spiti to the frontier of Chinese Thibet* (London, 1864), 35

¹³ Cundall, Downes & Co:

R. Gill *One hundred stereoscopic illustrations of architecture and natural history in Western India* (London, 1864);

E. C. Impey *Delhi, Agra and Rajpootana* (London, 1865)

J. Murray:

J. Fergusson *The rock-cut temples of India* (London, 1864);

T. C. Hope and J. Fergusson *Architecture of Ahmedabad* (London, 1866);

M. Taylor and J. Fergusson *Architecture at Beejapoor* (London, 1866);

M. Taylor and J. Fergusson *Architecture in Dharwar and Mysore* (London, 1866)

Simla through Ladac and Cashmere (Calcutta, 1862). When the Governor-General had at his disposal a larger collection of photographs than he needed for his own private use, the project received official sanction, and between 1863 and 1865 no fewer than 500 negatives and 100,000 prints were produced illustrating 'the various divisions of the great Asiatic family'.¹⁴ In 1865 a photographic department, set up at the India Office under the control of Forbes Watson to deal with the duplication of these photographs, realised they offered a reasonable representation of Indian ethnic groups and selected a number for reproduction in *The people of India*, one of the first major ethnographical works to make extensive use of the camera.

In 1863 a much more modest compilation of only sixty-one photographs was also published in London: *The oriental races and tribes: residents and visitors of Bombay*. The author, William Johnson of the Bombay Civil Service, photographed groups of figures in his studio and by a not too skilful use of photomontage placed them against appropriate scenic backgrounds. In his preface he remarked that the 'work was made with great labour and in many instances with no little persuasion addressed to the scrupulous personages, whose effigies have been successfully delineated by the solar ray'.

He was not alone in experiencing difficulty in getting suspicious and nervous Indians to pose for his camera. A 'Bombay Amateur' expressed his exasperation:

Only point a camera at a native, and notwithstanding his natural grace, suppleness of limb, and easy carriage and bearing when taken unawares, from fear of being shot, or converted into some uncouth animal by means of necromancy, he becomes on seeing you as *rigid* as the camera-stand, or moves away altogether or neither moves nor stays. All the posturing and explaining and reasoning and coaxing or offers of money you can bestow upon him in the course of an hour or two will not induce him to *unbend*.¹⁵

Samuel Bourne, who did not easily accept defeat, likewise despaired of getting his subjects to relax:

The only difficulty I had generally to contend with was the obstinacy of the natives when I wanted to introduce them into my pictures. By no amount of talking and acting could I get them to stand or sit in an easy, natural attitude. Their idea of giving life to a picture was to stand bolt upright, with their arms down as stiff as pokers, their chins turned up as if they were standing to have their throats cut.¹⁶

Yet there was one photographer who did not seem to share this frustration. 'Natives are such good sitters that I wonder more amateurs don't go in for

¹⁴ *Br. j. fotogr.* 1 Sept 1865, 452

¹⁵ *Ibid* 1 Aug 1862, 300

¹⁶ *Ibid* 25 Jan 1867, 39

genre pictures and studies'.¹⁷ M. V. Portman, who made this ingenuous observation, was Extra Assistant Superintendent at Port Blair in the Andaman Islands. In 1886 he presented a large collection of artifacts from these islands to the British Museum, which three years later gratefully accepted his offer to complement the collection with a series of photographs depicting the Andamanese people 'in all their different occupations and modes of life'. Portman set about his self-imposed task with an impressive thoroughness. 'For Andamanese single figures for scientific measurement, I use a background of canvas tightly stretched and painted in black and white chequers, each chequer being exactly two inches square'.¹⁸ The India Office Library possesses a set of Portman's photographs reproduced in the characteristically silver-grey colour of platinotypes.

PHOTOGRAPHY BECOMES A POPULAR PASTIME

I would strongly recommend every assistant-surgeon to make himself master of photography in all its branches, on paper, on plate glass, and on metallic plates. I have practised it for many years, and know of no extra professional pursuit that will more than repay him for all the expense and trouble (and both are very considerable) than this fascinating study – especially the new process by Collodion for the stereoscope. During the course of his service in India, he may make such a faithful collection of representations of man and animals, of architecture and landscape, that would be a welcome contribution to any museum.¹⁹

This enthusiastic advice was offered by John McCosh, a surgeon on the Bengal Establishment of the East India Company's army from 1831 who during the 2nd Sikh War (1848–49) took a number of calotype portraits and a view of the tomb of Ranjit Singh at Lahore. These must be some of the earliest photographs taken on the Sub-Continent. In 1852 he joined the 5th Battery, Bengal Artillery, serving in the 2nd Burma War when he photographed Rangoon, its pagodas, palaces and captured military equipment. His photographic skill is confirmed by the size of his prints, some measuring 20 by 21 inches.

The experienced photographers James Robertson and Felice Antonio Beato hastened to India to record some of the horrors of the Indian Mutiny. Robertson, superintendent and chief engraver to the Imperial Mint in Constantinople, had met Beato in 1850 in Malta where they took calotype views of the island. Between 1850 and 1854 they produced numerous photographic studies of Constantinople, Athens and Egypt. Robertson was taking pictures in the Crimea after the fall of Sebastopol in September 1855 and Beato may have joined him but there is no evidence to support this. A little

¹⁷ *J. Photogr. Soc. India* Nov 1892, 192

¹⁸ *Ibid*

¹⁹ J. McCosh *Advice to officers in India* (London, 1856), 7

more than a year after the end of the Crimean War the Indian Mutiny broke out and Robertson and Beato set out for India. From the signed photographs that have survived it would appear that Beato was the more productive partner although it is conceivable that many of their unsigned photographs were the result of their collaboration. Beato recorded accurately and with a dispassionate clarity the now historic centres of the Mutiny: the ruined barracks at Cawnpore held by General Wheeler's forces, the Kashmir Gate at Delhi which the 101st Fusiliers stormed, the Residency at Lucknow, and the Secundra Bagh with the bones of rebel soldiers still lying in front of the building. He used the albumen plates which he had coated some months earlier in Athens. The low sensitivity of albumen plates necessitated a long exposure but despite this drawback Beato informed members of the London and Provincial Photographic Association in 1886 that he still preferred them to the gelatin plates he had used in the Sudan in 1884-85. In the *New Calcutta directory* for 1859 Antonio Beato is listed as a photographer at 37 Cossitollah Street, but his stay in India was brief; in 1860 he and possibly Robertson joined the British military expedition to China.

Major R. C. Tytler of the 38th Native Infantry took up photography in 1858 after some instruction by Beato and Dr J. Murray of Agra and, assisted by his wife, also a photographer, produced in only six months 500 large calotypes mainly of places associated with the Mutiny. When the negatives were exhibited at a meeting of the Photographic Society of Bengal in 1859 they were judged to be 'the finest that had ever been laid before the Society'

OFFICIAL RECOGNITION OF PHOTOGRAPHY

In April 1855 the Governor of the East India Company's Military Seminary at Addiscombe, Surrey, recommended 'that some instruction should be imparted to the Gentlemen Cadets in the Art of Photography'.²⁰ Approval was given and the two Professors of Civil Drawing at the Seminary, the senior being Mr Aaron Penley, were required to give lessons in photography.²¹ The following year every cadet was issued with a copy of an elementary manual on photography prepared by the photographic firm of Horne and Thornthwaite.²²

Photographic equipment was also issued to the army in India. A despatch from the Military Department in 1858 'sanctioned the construction at the public expense of a doolie by Major N. O. Lennox for the conveyance of the photographic apparatus required for use in the field, and the employment of six Bearers to carry the doolie in question'.²³ The need for six bearers

²⁰ IOR: L/MIL/1/70 Political and Military Committee, 18 Apr 1855

²¹ IOR: L/MIL/9/357 History of Addiscombe, 25 Jul 1855

²² IOR: L/MIL/1/71 Political and Military Committee, 22 Oct 1856

²³ IOR: L/MIL/3/78 Military letter from India no 144 of 1858, para 122. (A 'doolie' was a military litter)

gives some idea of the amount of equipment necessary to practise photography in those days. Another despatch in the same year refers to the 'photographic apparatus, which has been supplied to the 23rd Company of Royal Engineers, now serving in India, as part of the scientific equipment of that Corps'.²⁴ John Burke, a professional photographer, employed by the Government of India as official photographer on a number of military campaigns, took some fine photographs during the Second Afghan War, 1878-80. Lieutenant H. Senior who used his camera during the Ambeyla Expedition of 1863 was typical of a growing number of army officers for whom photography was a rewarding pastime.

The Military Department of the East India Company in approving the successful use of photography to record progress in the building of barracks in India warmly endorsed the recommendations of the Chief Engineer of Public Works at Madras in his report for 1855:

Executed as these drawings are, by an amateur not fully master of his apparatus, they yet afford an amount of authentic information that is highly interesting and tend to show of how great a value photography may be expected in skilful and experienced hands to become in diminution of the tedious and highly paid labours of the professional draughtsman. It is a digression perhaps to observe how probable it is that, ere long, photographic apparatus will form part of the equipment of all officers of the Department of Public Works, and their acquaintance with its manipulation a portion of their study.²⁵

The Chief Engineer of Public Works was not alone in appreciating the value of photography in constructional engineering projects. In November 1856 a monthly meeting of the Photographic Society of Bengal was shown

a series of seven views taken on the line of the Railway, chiefly near the heavy cuttings and tunnellings in the neighbourhood of Monghyr. These were taken by Mr Stewart, Assistant Engineer of the Railway Company . . . They offered the most accurate possible pictures of the nature of the soil and massive rock through which these cuttings are being carried, as well as of every part of the engineering machinery and appliances made use of in the prosecution of the work.²⁶

The Revd Joseph Mullins in an article on the potential of photography in India believed that photographic surveys in advance of new roads and canals 'would exhibit the nature of the ground they are to traverse, the gradients in which they can be made, and the difficulties that lie in the way'.²⁷

In his general survey of the utility of the camera Mullins pointed to 'the

²⁴ IOR: E/4/852 India and Bengal Despatches vol 113. Military letter no 145 of 1858, para 1

²⁵ IOR: E/4/842 India and Bengal Despatches vol 103. Military letter no 27 of 1857, para 8

²⁶ *J. Photogr. Soc, Bengal* vol 1(2) 1856

²⁷ *Ibid* 21 Jan 1857, 33-38

great value which Photography would prove to the government in regard to the frequent personations of individuals in the pension list. More than ten thousand persons, I believe, are receiving pensions in this Presidency [i.e. Bengal] alone; and how often do we hear of relatives and friends still drawing their pensions long after they are dead'. Because frauds of this nature by native pensioners had compelled the Government to introduce a new form of pension roll and certificate, it had been suggested that perhaps 'the most efficient check would be to take photographic likenesses of pensioners which can be done at a trifling expense'.²⁸ The Accountant General, alarmed by the considerable cost of photographing all native pensioners, disputed the advantages of such a record. 'The likeness would doubtless be a useful adjunct of the new form of pension roll, to be retained in the Pay Office, but age or disease may frequently so disfigure or alter a pensioner's appearance as almost to defy identification by means of the photograph alone'.²⁹

Mullins, scrupulously thorough in his survey, also recommended photographic records of criminals for police purposes. Dr Norman Chevers, Secretary to the Medical Board at Fort William, predicted that photography would soon

be employed through-out India as a means of identifying bodies, anticipating the disfigurement of rapid decay, and enabling the Magistrate and the Civil Surgeon to examine, in their offices, every detail of a scene of bloodshed, as it appeared when first disclosed to the police, in a place perhaps sixty miles from the Sudder station, which no activity on the part of the police or themselves could enable them to visit in time.

He was confident that a murderer would not be able to withstand looking at a photograph of the

actual scene of his atrocity – the familiar walls, the charpoy, the ghastly faces – as they last appeared to his reeling vision – the sight which has haunted his brain every hour since the act was done – while he believed to certainty, that its reality could never come before his eyes again.³⁰

PHOTOGRAPHY AND ARCHAEOLOGY

Surveyors of the East India Company engaged in topographical mapping had always been directed to note any antiquities they discovered. During the 1840s the Company became more aware of its responsibilities regarding the preservation of ancient monuments. Manifestly the first step was to record what still survived. A number of officers were seconded to this task

²⁸ IOR: L/MIL/3/2219 Military letter to India no 178 of 1856, para 39

²⁹ IOR: E/4/848 India and Bengal Despatches vol 109. Military letter no 223 of 1857, para 21

³⁰ N. Chevers *Manual of medical jurisprudence for Bengal and the North-Western Provinces* (Calcutta, 1856), 40–41

among them being Captain Robert Gill of the Madras Army who was sent to the Ajanta Caves in 1846 to make copies of the famous murals before time and vandalism obliterated them. For many years he toiled with brush and pencil, living alone with an Indian mistress, seldom seeing any other Europeans, until his death in 1875. In 1862 he had sent back to England nearly two hundred stereoscopic views of Indian life and scenes around Ajanta. A selection was published in 1864 in *One hundred stereoscopic illustrations of architecture and natural history in Western India* and *The rock-cut temples of India*. Gill's competent use of the camera led the Bombay Government to seek permission in 1868 for him to provide photographs of the caves at Ajanta and Ellora. Gill stipulated a camera for 10 by 8 inch negatives, observing that 'the space in front of all the caves is so confined that a lens of short focus is an absolute necessity, and for this purpose Dallmeyer's new patent wide angle Rectilinear lens has been expressly made'.³¹

In a despatch to India in 1855 the East India Company directed

attention to photography as a means by which representations may be obtained of scenes and buildings, with the advantages of perfect accuracy, small expenditure of time and moderate cash. We have recently desired the Government of Bombay to discontinue the employment of draughtsmen in the delineation of antiquities of Western India, and to employ photography instead, and it is our desire that this method be generally substituted throughout India, in cases where it may be considered desirable by the Government to obtain representations of objects of interest. We shall be prepared to forward the necessary apparatus for the use of any of our Governments which may make application for them.³²

It was this directive that led to the appointment of Captain Linnaeus Tripe of the 12th Regiment Native Infantry as photographer to the Government of Madras.

Captain Tripe had just returned to his regiment from attachment as photographer to the British Mission to Ava in 1855. Owing to sickness and unfavourable weather he had only thirty-six days in which to photograph with a calotype camera stupas, monasteries, temples and general views. Although his composition is usually very good the quality of his photographs is variable. When he published a portfolio of 120 of them in 1857 for the Madras Photographic Society he disarmed criticism by modestly suggesting they should be judged only 'as a series of views of subjects interesting on account of their novelty; many having been retained solely on that account when they would certainly have been otherwise discarded' (Plate III). The skies in his Burmese photographs have a pronounced granular texture and lack definition. The cameras in use at that time necessitated different time exposures for landscape and cloud formation. In his Madras photographs

³¹ IOR: L/P & J/3/879 Bombay letters received. Public and Ecclesiastical letter no 11 of 1868, para 158

³² IOR: E/4/829 India and Bengal Despatches vol 90. Public letter no 22 of 1855, para 3

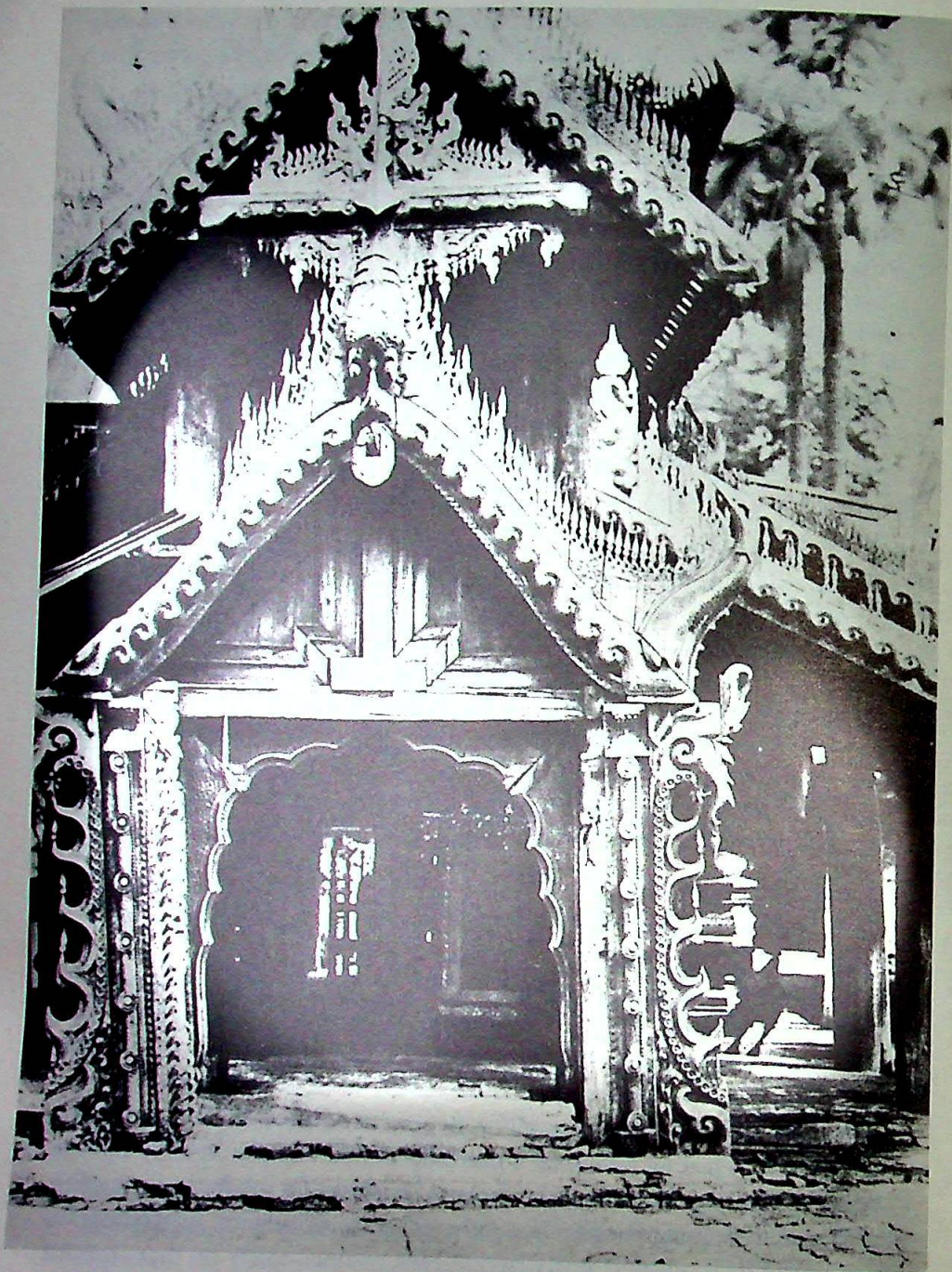


PLATE III Pugahm Myo, Burma. Carved doorway. By Captain L. Tripe, 1855.
Photo 61 (see p 17)

Tripe sometimes followed the common practice of blacking out the skies on his negatives so that they printed an unnatural white in the positive; occasionally he daubed unconvincing artificial clouds on his negatives. Tripe's photographic activities aroused the interest of the Burmese king who wanted a member of his court to be taught how to take 'sun-pictures' but 'the man's desultory attendance, and the difficulty of communication on a subject so involved in niceties and technicalities, left the result of the attempt at instruction *nil*, as might have been expected'.³³

In January 1856 Dr A. Hunter, Principal of the Madras School of Industrial Arts, requested the Madras Presidency to attach Lieutenant F. L. Playfair temporarily to his school to photograph native crops of economic importance, tools, machinery and agricultural implements. However, although Dr Hunter drew attention to the East India Company's expressed wish to see photography introduced into schools and colleges, the services of Lieutenant Playfair were denied him.

In March 1856 T. Pycroft, Chief Secretary to the Madras Government, informed the Government of India that his Presidency

are very desirous of having at their disposal some officer who could be deputed to various parts of the south of India for the purpose of taking photographic representations of the many interesting objects there. In many of the towns, cities and other parts of these southern provinces as at Madura, Seringham (near Trichinopoly), at Tangore – Chellumbrim – as well as in Mysore are edifices, sculptures and inscriptions of much beauty or interest both historical and artistic on which the art of the photographer might most advantageously be employed.³⁴

Approval given, Captain Tripe, by now an experienced photographer, was selected for the appointment. Tripe saw his duties falling under three heads: 1 'to secure before they disappear the objects in the Presidency that are interesting to the antiquary, architect, sculptor, mythologist and historian'; 2 'to obtain illustrations of the races under this Government'; 3 'the instruction of subordinates'.³⁵ Tripe proposed teaching the calotype process to employees of the Public Works Department and the collodion process to pupils at the Madras School of Industrial Arts. After some lengthy correspondence in which he disputed the need for his being at Madras rather than at Bangalore, Tripe was finally appointed Presidency photographer in October 1856. He was expected to spend the duration of the monsoon season (about two months) teaching photography at the Madras School of Industrial Arts and the remainder of the year touring the Presidency photographing 'antiquities, scenes of historic importance, natural phenomena, the races of natives, their dress, weapons, agricultural or manufacturing imple-

³³ H. Yule *A narrative of the mission sent by the Governor-General of India to the Court of Ava in 1855, with notices of the country, government and people* (London, 1858), 89

³⁴ IOR: F/4/2725 Board's Collections 198064 no 297, para 5

³⁵ *Ibid* 198065. Letter from Capt. L. Tripe 22 Jul 1856

ments, musical instruments, etc'.³⁶ In 1857 it was agreed that Tripe need not come to Madras and that two of Dr Hunter's pupils should travel to Bangalore for tuition, but that arrangement, however, seems soon to have broken down. Captain Tripe held his appointment for only three or four years before it was abolished by the Governor of Madras. In that short time he became a master of the calotype, his prints demonstrating the soft chiaroscuro effect typical of the process. A selection of his large photographs was published in a series of slim volumes in 1858.³⁷

In 1855 the Bombay Presidency informed the East India Company that 'Captain T. Biggs of the Bombay Artillery, assisted by a small establishment had, subject to the confirmation of the Government of India, been appointed to the special duty of taking copies by photographic process of the ancient sculptures and inscriptions in Western India'.³⁸ Biggs, who worked mainly in Bijapur and Ahmedabad, had some of his photographs included in T. C. Hope and J. Fergusson's *Architecture of Ahmedabad* (London, 1866) and M. Taylor and J. Fergusson's *Architecture at Beejapoor* (London, 1866). When he was recalled to military service in 1857 he was succeeded by Dr W. H. Pigou, a surgeon in the Bombay Medical Service. Sixty-one of the excellent photographs in M. Taylor and J. Fergusson's *Architecture in Dharwar and Mysore* (London, 1861) were contributed by Dr Pigou; the remainder were by Biggs and A. C. B. Neill.

The recording and photographing of antiquities in the three Presidencies, valuable though it was, lacked central direction and co-ordination but in December 1861 General Alexander Cunningham, who had practical archaeological experience, was made Director of Archaeology. In a minute of 22 January 1862 announcing his appointment, Lord Canning saw photography complementing traditional measured drawings in archaeological surveying. Cunningham had already put the case for photography. 'It would be desirable also to have photographic views of many of the remains, both of architecture and of sculpture; but to obtain these it would be necessary to have the services of a photographer.'³⁹ The first step, the compilation of an inventory of archaeological remains, was interrupted when Cunningham left for England in February 1866. On his appointment as Secretary of State for India in 1867 Sir Stafford Northcote expressed concern about the neglect of buildings of architectural and historical importance in a private letter to the Viceroy, Sir John Lawrence. Shortly afterwards a letter to all the provincial governments in India reminded them of 'the desirability of conserving ancient architectural

³⁶ *Ibid* 198066. Public letter from Fort St George no 1224, para 2

³⁷ *Photographic views of Madura* 48 plates; *Photographic views of Poodocottah* 10 plates; *Photographic views of Ryakotta and other places in the Salem district* 10 plates; *Photographic views of Seringham* 9 plates; *Photographic views in Tanjore and Trivady* 23 plates; *Photographic views of Trichinopoly* 9 plates

³⁸ IOR: L/P & J/3/866 Public letters from Bombay vol 38. General letter no 50 of 1855, para 7

³⁹ Archaeological Survey of India *Four reports, 1862-65* (1871), vol I, iii

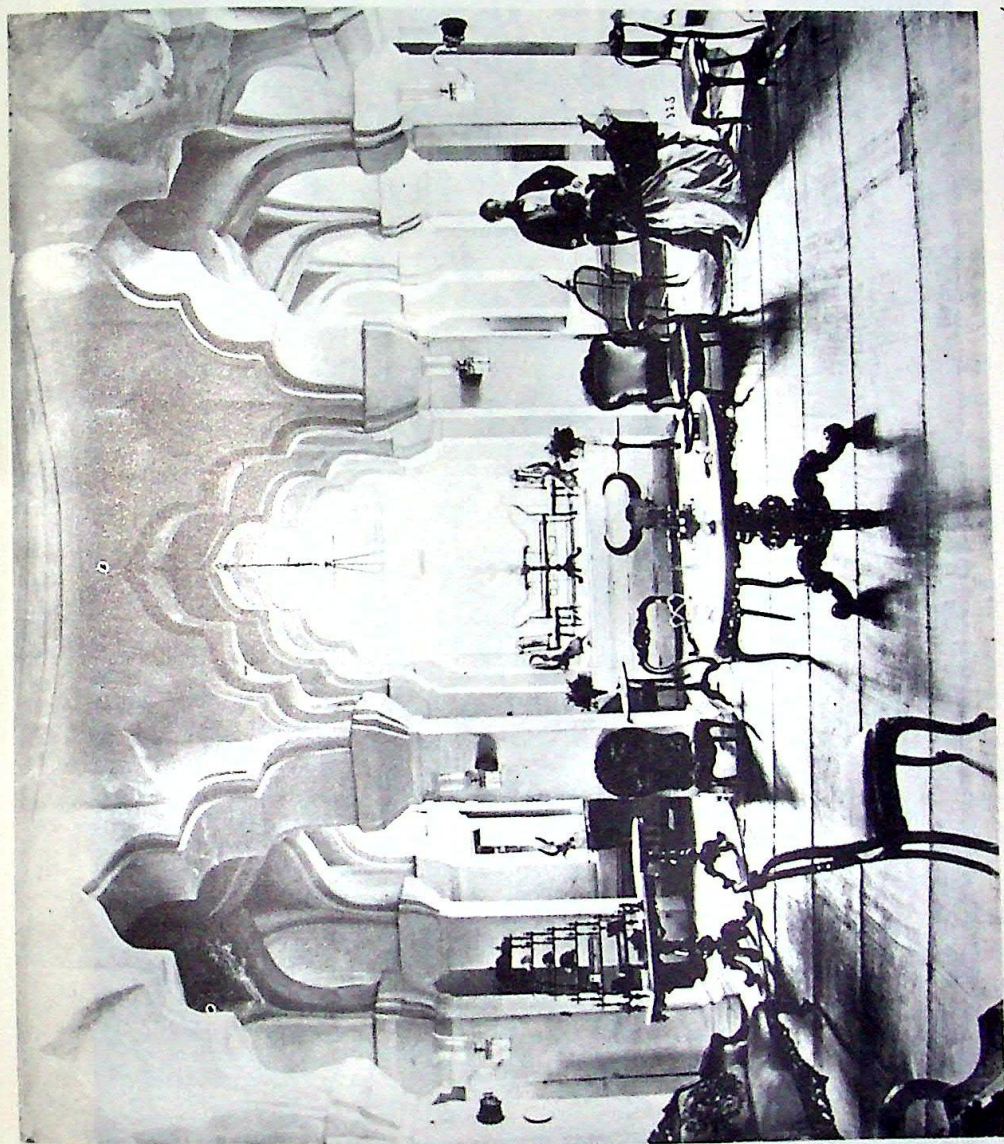


PLATE IV Interior of a house at Madura, Madras. By Captain E. D. Lyon, 1860s. *Archaeological Survey 2975* (see p 23)



PLATE V Rāmeswaram temple, Madurai, Madras. Pillar with figures. By Captain E. D. Lyon, 1860s. *Archaeological Survey 2353* (see p 23)

structures or their remains, and other works of art in India, and of organising a system for photographing them'.⁴⁰ It was suggested that the employment of professional photographers was unnecessary and 'that the services of amateurs may with advantage be enlisted'. The Government of India was asked to send two copies of all photographs and plans to the India Museum in London which had facilities for printing photographs by the carbon process.

Captain E. D. Lyon, formerly of the 68th Foot, who was in India from about 1865 to 1871, probably in a private capacity, was commissioned by the Government of Madras to photograph ancient monuments in the Presidency. Altogether he took over 300 photographs of a consistently high standard (Plates IV and V). When some of them were displayed in the Photographic Society's London exhibition in 1869, 'tenderness and delicacy' were the qualities particularly discerned in them. He used the collodion process which alone was capable of conveying the precise detail so characteristic of all his work. He gratefully acknowledged his debt to Dallmeyer's triplet-group and wide-angle rectilinear lenses. The latter he christened 'the little wonder', praising its ability to render dark shadows and to give definition to the extreme edges of plates. He encountered difficulties in getting clear perspective views of the long corridors – in one place more than 700 feet long – in some of the Indian temples. 'The light in these is very uneven, and the magnesium wire, in consequence of the volume of smoke it produces, could not be employed; so that, in many instances, light had to be turned on by means of natives stationed at certain points with reflectors.'⁴¹

The sacred hill of Satrunjaya near Palitana, covered with Jain temples, attracted the Bombay photographers D. H. Sykes and a Mr Dwyer who published forty-five of their photographs in *The temples of Satrunjaya* (Bombay, 1869). In the same year more of their photographs appeared in *Somnath, Girnar and Junaghad*, also published in Bombay. Sykes, who in 1872 brought out the monthly *Photographic album of Bombay views*, had a large number of his photographs acquired by the Archaeological Survey.

On 1 September 1868 Lieutenant H. H. Cole, recently appointed Superintendent of the Archaeological Survey, North-Western Provinces, left Cawnpore with two Indian draughtsmen and John Burke, photographer of Murree and Peshawar, to inspect and record archaeological sites in Kashmir. An illustrated account of this expedition was published the following year by the India Museum in London: *Illustrations of ancient buildings in Kashmir*. In 1869 Cole was in Muttra where he joined forces with the Revd W. Simpson, whose architectural photographs appeared in *Illustrations of buildings near Muttra and Agra* (1873), also published by the India Museum.

On behalf of the Archaeological Survey of India, Forbes Watson of the

⁴⁰ IOR: L/P & J/3/1102 Collections to Public Despatches to India 1867. Collections no 165, 29 Aug 1867, para 1

⁴¹ *Photogr. news* 20 Dec 1872, 611

India Museum submitted in 1869 a comprehensive *Report on the illustration of the archaic architecture of India* with valuable appendices by James Fergusson, the architectural historian, and General Alexander Cunningham. Forbes Watson, whilst emphasising the importance of 'photography as a means of affording a truthful delineation of structures of every description, and of imparting an accurate impression of their architectural features' (p 1), believed that to be of any significant value photographs should be at least 8 by 10 inches – an opinion shared by James Fergusson. He recommended that negatives of all important photographs should be sent to London to form a visual archive of Indian art. Photographs of mosaics, frescoes, coloured tiles, brick or stone should be complemented by coloured drawings. Clean, crisp photographs of inscriptions were probably more satisfactory than the conventional plaster casts. He calculated it should be possible to complete the provisional programme of illustrating the major architectural monuments within four to five years. Although he readily paid tribute to the work of amateur photographers he nevertheless argued that 'as a rule, the work executed by professional artists is of superior quality, and therefore unless in exceptional cases, it will probably in the end be found both better and cheaper to employ the latter' (p 5). In an appendix, James Fergusson, who had selected 500 photographs of Indian buildings out of a collection exceeding 1,000 for the Paris Exhibition of 1867, drew up a geographical list of those buildings of which photographs were still wanted, excluding the Bombay Presidency and the North-Western Provinces which he considered to have been adequately covered.

Fifty copies of this Report were sent to India by the India Office which, having had second thoughts about using amateur photographers, was now inclined to think 'it would be better that the photographs should be more gradually and more carefully taken, with an amount of attention, and also with an economy which can hardly be expected on the part of volunteers'.⁴²

In July 1870 the Government of India resolved to re-establish a central authority for archaeological work and offered the post of Director-General to General Cunningham. The following year Cunningham began a survey of Delhi and Agra, and he was fortunate in having as one of his assistants J. D. Beglar, an excellent photographer who took some fine pictures of the sculptures on the stupa of Bharhut.⁴³ Before his retirement in 1880 Beglar had produced over 400 photographs for the Archaeological Survey.

When Cunningham retired in 1885 he was succeeded as Director-General by James Burgess. An architect by training, Burgess had been active in archaeological work from about 1866 and was appointed Archaeological Surveyor and Reporter to the Government of Western India in 1873. He supplied the descriptive text to the photographs by Sykes and Dwyer in *The temples of Satranjaya* (1869) and *The rock-temples of Elephanta or Gharapuri*

⁴² Selections from Despatches, 1870, 279–81. Public Despatch to India no 4, 11 Jan 1870

⁴³ A. Cunningham *The stupa of Bharhut* (London, 1879)

(1871). His first season's work in 1874 as Archaeological Surveyor was spent in the Belgaum and Kaladgi districts. He lamented that the allowance for photography

was manifestly inadequate; it would do little more than pay for materials, etc., but I hoped that by using for this purpose a portion of the other allowances for establishment and by doing everything I possibly could with my own hands, I might make it suffice. I could hear of no one likely to accept the terms I could offer for the photography, and I therefore employed an assistant moderately acquainted with the processes and took charge of it myself.⁴⁴

Altogether fifty-four photographs were taken of which just under half appeared in his *Report* of 1874. In the same year the well-known photographic firm of Bourne and Shepherd published *Photographs of architecture and scenery in Gujarat and Rajputana* with accompanying text by Burgess. The photographs which were the work of K. Murray, a partner in the firm, are remarkably clear in their details of architectural moulding and tracery of which Plate IX showing the intricate stone fretwork of the ceiling of the Jain temple of Vastupala and Tejpala is an outstanding example.

Photographs were soon to become an indispensable feature of the published reports of the Archaeological Survey of India. At least twenty-eight photographers from civilian and military life contributed to its photographic records during its formative years. The India Office Library possesses a complete set of these photographs and also a large number of the glass negatives.

STEREOPHOTOGRAPHY

The binocular camera, invented by a Manchester optician in 1853, which was equipped with two lenses for taking stereoscopic photographs, revolutionised mid-nineteenth-century photography. With the aid of an inexpensive viewer it now became possible to impose a three-dimensional effect on photographs, and views of other countries were obvious subjects for this innovation in photography. In 1858 the London publisher, J. Hogarth, was assembling a large collection of stereoscopic views of India. Also in the same year there appeared in Madras two volumes of stereophotographs by Captain Tripe: *Stereographs of Madura* and *Stereographs of Trichinopoly, Tanjore and other places in their neighbourhood*. The seventy stereophotographs in each volume are of mediocre quality. Equally disappointing are the hundred appearing in Captain A. N. Scott's *Sketches in India; taken at Hyderabad and Secunderabad in the Madras Presidency* (London, 1862). A review of Scott's book in the *British journal of photography* for 1 November 1862 was too charitable: 'though the specimens are by no means free from defects -

⁴⁴ J. Burgess *Report of the first season's operations in the Belgām and Kaladgi districts, January to May 1874* (London, 1874), vi

generally those of under exposure – it must not be forgotten that, in such a climate as that of India, it requires more than common energy to work at all, and much more than common skill to attain an excellence that may be regarded as ordinary in more temperate climates.’ James Fergusson deplored the use of stereophotographs in architectural photography believing that ‘stereoscopes and those of less dimensions, though very beautiful, are not suited for scientific purposes. It is hardly ever possible to make out the details of architecture in small photographs with sufficient distinctness to reason upon them in a satisfactory manner’.⁴⁵ Yet Fergusson had written the text for two books with stereophotographs by R. Gill: *The rock-cut temples of India* (London, 1864) and *One hundred stereoscopic illustrations of architecture and natural history in Western India* (London, 1864). He praised the illustrations in both works because ‘photographs tell their own story far more clearly than any form of words that could be devised, and even without the text they form by far the most perfect and satisfactory illustration of the ancient architecture of India which has yet been presented to the public’ (Introduction). After the 1860s stereophotographs ceased to be fashionable until the end of the century when there was a marked revival of interest. The American publishing firm, Underwood and Underwood, had brought out four editions of J. Ricalton’s *India through the stereoscope* before 1900, a substantial guide-book of nearly 400 pages, accompanied by a set of stereophotographs and a cheap viewer.

GROWTH OF COMMERCIAL PHOTOGRAPHY

An examination of Indian directories reveals a slow start in the growth of commercial photography. F. Schranzhofer appears to have been the first in the Sub-Continent with a photographic business in Calcutta in 1849. He used calotypes whereas A. G. Roussac, operating in Bombay in 1850, specialised in daguerreotypes. There is no evidence of any commercial photographers working in Madras before 1858 when four are recorded. By this time there were six photographic firms in Calcutta and a similar number in Bombay. The peak period was the early 1850s with Bombay leading with ten photographers. During the 1870s for some inexplicable reason there was a temporary fall in numbers. Even the long-established Photographic Society of Bengal was wound up about 1876 through a falling off of members.

The best known of all the photographic firms was Bourne and Shepherd, which began in 1862 in Agra as C. Shepherd and A. Robertson, ‘photographic artists’ (*New Calcutta directory*). In the same directory for the following year Robertson’s Christian name is given as Arthur. It has generally been believed that James Robertson, who is reputed to have come to India at the time of the Mutiny, remained to become Shepherd’s partner, but this would

⁴⁵ J. Forbes Watson *Report on the illustration of archaic architecture of India, etc* (London, 1869), 19

seem to be a case of mistaken identity. A. Robertson who is described in the *New Calcutta directory* in 1860 as an 'inspecting post master of Agra Division', has disappeared by 1862. Could he like so many other civilians in India have also been a keen amateur photographer? This much is speculation but we do know that in 1864 the firm moved to Simla, the summer retreat of the Viceroy and his staff. There was already one commercial photographer operating in Simla – C. W. Rusett, a former assistant to habitmakers in Simla, who had set himself up as a photographer in 1856. About 1864 Samuel Bourne entered into partnership with the firm of Howard and Shepherd at Allahabad. In its issue for 9 September 1864 the *Photographic news* announced that the publication at Allahabad of a new monthly photographic periodical was being contemplated. It is conceivable that Howard, Bourne and Shepherd were the sponsors of this projected publication but it appears to have been stillborn. In 1865 they were established at Simla and Robertson disappeared from the partnership. In 1870 Howard also disappeared and only Bourne and Shepherd remained. The growing reputation of Samuel Bourne over the years has eclipsed Charles Shepherd who was however no mean photographer. H. H. Cole who selected twenty-five of his photographs for his *Architecture of ancient Delhi* (London, 1872) declared 'Mr Shepherd's renown as a skilful photographer is almost as widely spread in England as in India'.⁴⁶

Samuel Bourne, formerly a bank clerk in Nottingham, some of whose English photographs had been warmly commended by the *Photographic News*, arrived in Calcutta early in 1863 and almost immediately set off for Simla in February on his first photographic expedition. He left Simla in July with thirty bearers carrying his cameras, chemicals, tents and provisions. After ten weeks in the Himalayas he returned with 147 glass negatives. He had experienced some difficulty with his collodion which was too thick to flow freely over large plates. The following year he went on an expedition to Kashmir which lasted nine months. His account of the journey includes a description of his photographic equipment:

My photographic requisites consisted of a pyramidal tent . . . My stock of glass consisted of 250 plates, 12×10 , and 400 plates, $8 \times 4\frac{1}{2}$. I had two boxes of chemicals divided into compartments, each bottle fitting into its own compartment – one box being a duplicate of the other – so that should one 'come to grief' down some precipitous mountain, I might have the other to fall back upon. Besides these I had my field box, and a 'Khilta' full of stock or spare chemicals. My cameras, two in number, were of the square bellows form, very light and portable, fitted with Grubb's aplanatic and Dallmeyer's triplet lenses; the doublet and triple singlets were not then out. One box contained my two mounted glass bottles, which were absurdly heavy, camera top, and sundry little loose articles. Another contained four Winchester quart

⁴⁶ H. H. Cole *Architecture of ancient Delhi* (London, 1872), 5

bottles – two for both solutions, one for spirits of wine, and the other for distilled water . . . In all my photographic requisites formed about twenty loads.⁴⁷

Bourne used his aplanatic lens in all his landscape photography:

While it possesses many advantages over the usual form of view lenses (such as portability, extreme brilliancy in the resulting picture, admitting the use of a large stop with equal definition and therefore working quicker) its chief superiority consists in its power of embracing a very wide angle of subject and covering a much larger plate than the nominal size given with the various foci.⁴⁸

His equipment did not escape damage during his Kashmir expedition. Out of a box of eighty-four 12 by 10 inch glass plates which had been dropped by porters he was able to salvage only about twelve or eighteen pieces for his small 8 by 4½ inch camera. In addition some twenty of his glass negatives were crazed by damp. Nevertheless the quality of his work impressed professional photographers in England.

How travelling through such sultry scenes, oppressed betimes with heat, wind and dust, Mr Bourne has managed to secure such faultless pictures we cannot imagine; for there is not a speck or spot to disfigure them, not a trace of fog, no fracture of the collodion even at the corners, no pinholes, and, in brief, none of those technical shortcomings so commonly met with in the productions of all save a few of our best home artists.⁴⁹

With a rapid exposure and small aperture, Bourne achieved results of remarkable sharpness, clarity and depth (Plate VI).

We should like to know something more concerning Mr Bourne's method of operating, for, when we examine some of the temples of white marble, and find the most perfect softness pervading their details, and in the same picture trees and general vegetation, together with figures, water and other surrounding subjects, all in correct keeping – no effect obtained at the expense or by the sacrifice of any other part – we are constrained to admit that the artist is possessed of manipulative or chemical resources shared in common by few, and a knowledge of which would be gladly received by our readers.⁵⁰

On his last Himalayan expedition during 1865–66 Bourne reached the Manirung Pass (18,600 feet) and succeeded in taking three photographs before clouds obscured the view.

The running about in the soft snow to get these pictures at such an elevation was a work of no small difficulty, on account of the rarefaction

⁴⁷ *Br. j. fotogr.* 5 Oct 1866, 474

⁴⁸ *J. Photogr. Soc. Bengal* June 1864, advertisement page

⁴⁹ *Br. j. fotogr.* 11 Jan 1867, 17

⁵⁰ *Ibid*

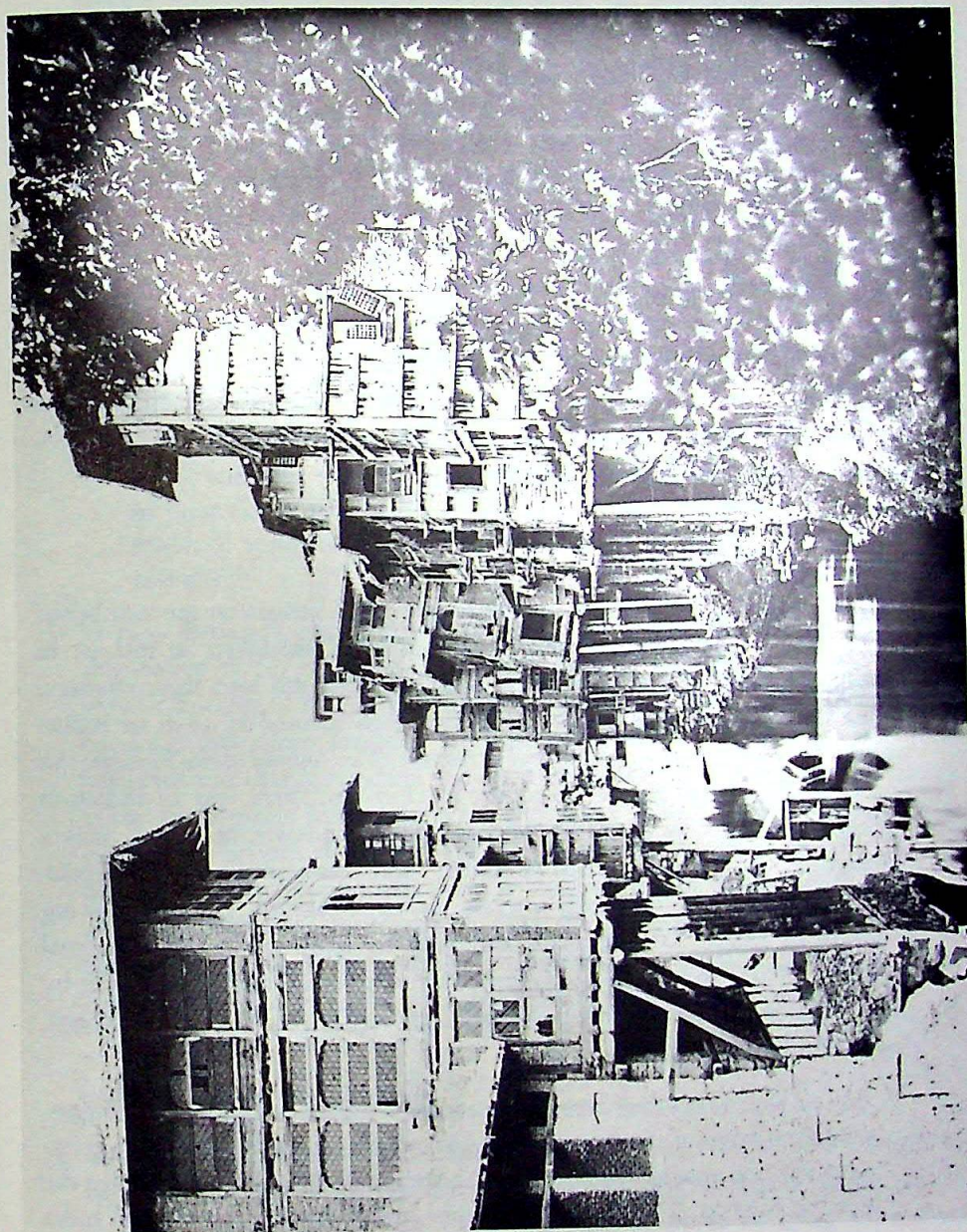


PLATE VI Srinagar, Kashmir. By S. Bourne, 1860s. *Photo 96/3* (see p 28)

of the air. With the chemicals I had no trouble, the exposure (the subjects being largely composed of snow) was very short, not more than seven or eight seconds with a Grubbs C lens, fifteen inches focus, and smallest stop.⁵¹

At that time nobody else had taken photographs at such a high altitude. In the rendering of skies Bourne usually succeeded where most other photographers failed. One envious contributor to the *British journal of photography* remarking on the 'clearness and cleanness of the skies' in Bourne's photographs, noted that 'none of them were blacked out, and all of them without spot or blemish of any kind . . . Now after seven years' practice as a professional photographer I cannot do this'.⁵²

With such an outstanding photographer as partner the firm of Bourne and Shepherd could hardly fail to flourish. It issued a catalogue in 1866 with over 1,500 photographs. About 1868 a branch was opened in Calcutta. Samuel Bourne returned to England in 1870 and by 1885 Charles Shepherd had also left the firm but the name of Bourne and Shepherd still survives in a present-day photographic business in Calcutta.

INDIANS AS PHOTOGRAPHERS

When Bourne was in Calcutta in 1863 he expressed surprise at the number of photographic establishments run by Indians who had taken an interest in photography almost from the time of its introduction into their country. When the Photographic Society of Bengal was formed in 1856 an Indian was elected to the post of Secretary/Treasurer. The *Journal of the Photographic Society of Bengal* was pleased to report in 1857 that there was an Indian in Lucknow 'who took excellent photographic likenesses on glass', and a photograph taken by an Indian in Indore 'was considered a highly creditable production and of much interest, as an indication of the growing devotion of natives of education and rank to cultivated and intellectual pursuits'.⁵³ Three Indian photographic firms were established in Bombay by 1858. It was nonetheless the view of the Indian writer on art, T. N. Mukharji, that Indian photographers

do not bestow on their work the necessary amount of patience and care. As a consequence, therefore, native productions, with very few exceptions do not possess such a good reputation as those turned out by the European firms. The best photographs turned out by a native of India are the Indian views executed by Lala Din Dayal of Indor.⁵⁴

Din Dyal, an employee of the British Government in the Secretariat Office at Indore, became official photographer to the Nizam of Hyderabad. Over

⁵¹ *Br. j. fotogr.* 28 Jan 1870, 39

⁵² *Ibid* 1 Oct 1869

⁵³ *J. Photogr. Soc. Bengal* vol 1(2) 1857, 27

⁵⁴ T. N. Mukharji *Art-manufactures of India* (Calcutta, 1888), 30-31

250 of his photographs were accepted by the Archaeological Survey of India; eighty-nine appeared in Sir L. Griffin's *Famous monuments of Central India* (London, 1886) (Plate VII) and eleven in H. H. Cole's *Preservation of national monuments in India* (Calcutta, 1884-85). Din Dyal's success as a photographer encouraged him to open a Zenana photographic studio in Hyderabad about 1892 with an English woman, a Mrs Kennedy-Levick, who had some knowledge of photography, in charge. Darogah Haji Abbas Ali, who retired as Municipal Engineer at Lucknow, was responsible for *The Lucknow album*, published by the Baptist Mission Press in 1874. It is not clear whether Abbas Ali was responsible for the fifty photographs it contains. He did however undertake the painstaking task of photographing over 250 landowners of Oudh who appeared in passport-size photographs in *An illustrated historical album of the Rajas and Taluqdars of Oudh* (Allahabad, 1880).

The Court of Directors of the East India Company in 1845 recommended to the Government of Bombay

the encouragement of the study of this useful art of photography in any of the scientific or educational institutions under the control or influence of your Government and we shall be prepared to furnish you with the requisite apparatus if you find it necessary to procure them from this country.⁵⁵

In 1855 classes in photography were held at the Elphinstone Institution in Bombay with Mr W. H. S. Crawford (later to be Secretary of the Photographic Society of Bombay) in charge. But two years later, the Government deciding that other facilities for learning photography in Bombay were adequate and that instruction at public expense was unnecessary, the classes at the Elphinstone Institution were disbanded. In Madras Dr Hunter, Principal of the School of Industrial Arts, not only had Indians trained in the art of photography but also sent them to various parts of the Presidency photographing interesting buildings. In 1864 the Thomason College at Roorkee conducted classes in photography specifically for Indians who were to be employed in photographing the progress of public works projects.

DIFFICULTIES OF PHOTOGRAPHY

Europeans intending to take cameras with them to India were advised to heed the vagaries of the climate. Dr John McCosh, a pioneer photographer in India, stipulated that 'the camera should be made of good substantial mahogany, clamped with brass, to stand extremes of heat. The flimsy, folding portable cameras, made light for Indian use, soon become useless'.⁵⁶ Another photographer, John Blees, stressed the need for cameras to be constructed of well-seasoned wood unlikely to warp, for unless this precaution

⁵⁵ IOL: F/4/2725 Board's Collections 198064 no 297, para 3

⁵⁶ J. McCosh *Advice to officers in India* (London, 1856), 7



PLATE VII Rock cut temple at Chutterbhuj. By Lala Din Dyal. L. Griffin *Famous monuments in Central India* (London, 1886), pl. 39 (see p 31)

was taken cracks were likely to occur, usually near the sliding front holding the lens. The heat, the humidity and the dust were constant difficulties besetting the photographer. The heat would dry the glass plates making them less sensitive, or small particles of dust would settle on them causing spots on the negatives. The damp, especially during the rainy season, damaged both chemicals and paper; lenses were covered with fungi, springs rusted and shutter blinds became sluggish. A Mr Gray, photographing in Bengal in 1856, had the whole of one year's work spoilt through damp affecting his plates. Glare from the sun was another frustration and many early photographs depicted chalky white buildings with intensely black shadows and no gradation of tone.

Some photographers continued to use paper calotypes long after they had been superseded by the collodion process because of the hazards in transporting fragile glass plates in lumbering bullock-carts over primitive roads. At a meeting of the Photographic Society of Bengal in October 1856 Mr Fosberg of the 3rd Bengal Native Infantry reported on his experiments with sheets of talc replacing glass. 'Talc is portable, easily worked with, and the collodion film adheres very firmly to it. On it negatives can be easily carried without injury, in a portfolio . . . The process is cheap, and in many ways suited to India'.⁵⁷ But Fosberg's invention was ignored by other photographers who continued to use glass plates. Collodion, consisting of a solution of gun-cotton in a mixture of ether and alcohol, was often unusable by the time it reached India and photographers had to make their own. Samuel Bourne found that with large plates (12 by 16 inches and upwards) the collodion would start drying before he had time to spread it evenly over the whole plate. Iodised collodion had a tendency to decompose rapidly in a tropical climate until the introduction of bromide gave greater stability to the chemical solution. After being covered with collodion the glass plate was immediately sensitised in a bath of nitrate of silver solution. G. Henderson, medical officer on T. D. Forsyth's expedition to Yarkand in 1870, finding his nitrate bath persistently refused to work, had three baths, one in use and two in reserve. When the glass plate had been sensitised in the nitrate bath it was exposed in the camera while still wet since its sensitivity deteriorated rapidly as the collodion dried.

The collodion process required immediate access to a darkroom or a portable dark tent. Samuel Bourne's was 'a pyramidal tent 10 feet high by 10 feet square at the base, very simple in construction, having merely a bamboo rod at each of the four corners, and opening and closing like an umbrella.' One photographer reckoned it took him about five minutes to get his tent erected and the chemicals ready for use, but Henderson said pitching the tent and the actual photographing took about half an hour.

The exposure time varied with the process. W. H. S. Crawford found that, using a three-inch view lens, half-inch opening in ordinary Indian light,

⁵⁷ *J. Photogr. Soc. Bengal* vol 1(2) 1857, 28

calotypes required five to six minutes for buildings, and nine to twelve minutes for foliage and dark masses of architecture. T. Biggs, working in the Bombay Presidency, reported in 1860 that

the time of exposure for the Talbotype [i.e. calotype] on the sea-coast is less than in England, viz. 3 minutes with my single lens ($4\frac{1}{2}$ diameter); but here, above the sea, the exposure is from 12 to 15 minutes. Again, at the Falls of Gairsoppa, some 2,000 feet above the sea, and on the edge of the Ghauts, I found the exposure 4 minutes.

He complained that

foliage is difficult to get in this country, on account of its never being *still* between 9 am and 5 pm, there being always a strong breeze from east or west, consequently pictures must be taken before 9 am, and then the time of exposure is considerably increased. On the coast this difficulty is not so great, and five minutes is sufficient for foliage; but though the island of Bombay presents some most beautiful subjects in foliage, I have never seen a good picture of any taken there; in fact, the art appears almost to have died out of Bombay.⁵⁸

The time of the day when photographs were taken could be critical. The morning light was considered to be best. In his book of photographs entitled *Burmah* (c 1888), W. W. Hooper apologised for the poor quality of his photograph of a troopship in Madras harbour because it was not taken until 5 pm, 'too late in the day for successful instantaneous photography'. An article on 'Photography in India', published in 1864, cautioned that

the time which can be employed here for out-door work is very short; from half-past six to eight o'clock in the morning being about the extreme limits . . . Earlier than half-past six the shadows are long and dark, and fine negatives cannot be obtained; at half-past seven or eight, the wind almost invariably begins to blow, setting every leaf and branch in motion, and further landscape operations for the day are out of the question. Occasionally, there is a total absence of wind during the greater part of the day.⁵⁹

Notwithstanding all the difficulties attendant upon the collodion process there were many photographers who still preferred it to using the more convenient gelatin emulsion film which was introduced in 1871. F. St. J. Gore who was photographing the Himalayas in the 1890s admitted he used glass plates in preference to celluloid film because there was less likelihood of error. He found glass plates best 'for the most difficult and delicate scenes' and films 'for strong and close subjects'.⁶⁰

The distinction of being the first manual of photography published in India probably belongs to *Photography in Hindostan; or reminiscences of a*

⁵⁸ *Photogr. j.* 15 June 1860, 246

⁵⁹ *Photogr. news* 14 Oct 1864, 498

⁶⁰ *Br. j. photogr.* 1893, 515

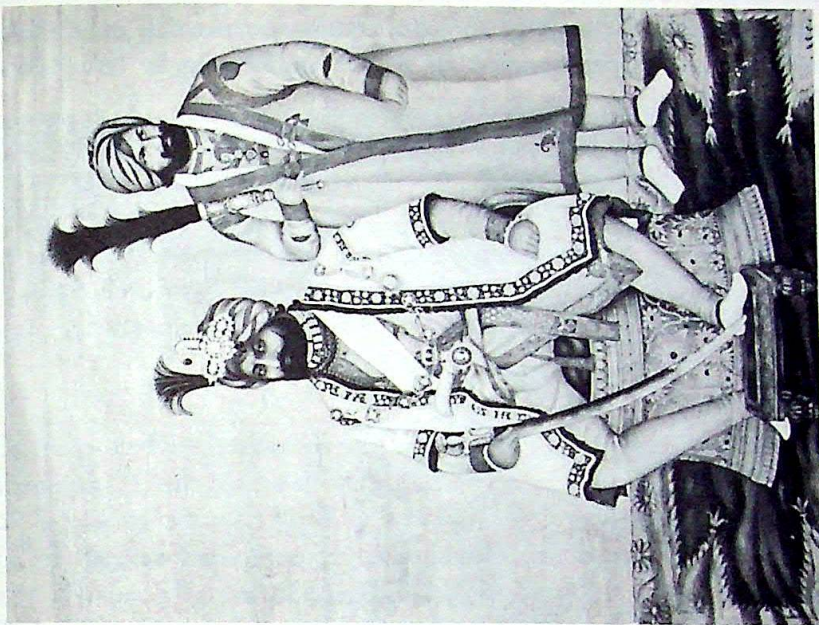
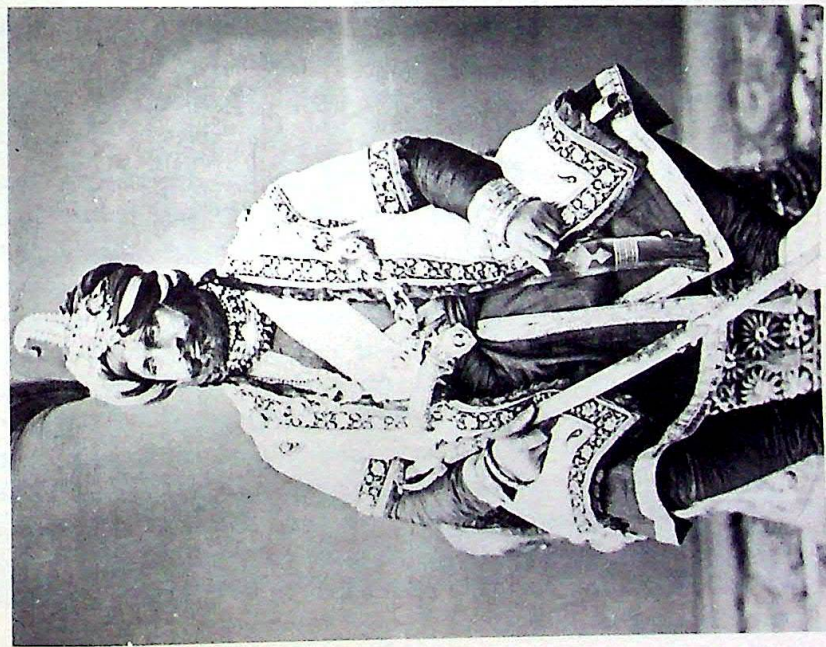


PLATE VIII Raja Ranbir Singh of Jammu and Kashmir. Miniature by a Jammu artist, 1880s. *Add Or 3003*, based upon a photograph, 1877. *Photo 99* (see p 36)

travelling photographer (Bombay, 1877) by John Blee who had taken up photography only four years earlier. Blee, whose mother tongue clearly was not English, discussed the choice of equipment, materials and the taking and processing of photographs. He is often unintentionally funny. When photographing babies, for instance:

Prepare the plate, which will take about 4 minutes, but don't let the child remain all this time in position. Let papa take it up, carry it about, humour it, and keep it in good working order.

Blee's book has all the shortcomings of a pioneer work. The first truly technical manual, thorough, systematic and exhaustive was written by George Ewing: *A handbook of photography for amateurs in India* (Calcutta, 1895).

PHOTOGRAPHY BECOMES ESTABLISHED

The Photographic Society of India, the first to cover the whole of the Sub-Continent, was founded in 1886 when it also launched the *Indian journal of photography*, later to become the *Journal of the Photographic Society of India*. In 1888 it held its first annual exhibition. Regional societies were also formed, among them being the Amateur Photographic Society of Bombay (c 1887), the Amateur Photographic Society of Madras (1888), and the Northern Indian Association of Amateur Photographers (extant in 1891). The appearance of the simple-to-use Kodak Number One camera in 1888, heralded by the slogan 'You press the button – we do the rest', speeded the popularisation of photography.

Even Indian artists trained in the discipline of miniature painting could not escape its influence. The artist, Val Prinsep, in India between 1876 and 1877, regretted that the Delhi artists 'work from photographs, and never by any chance from nature' (Plate VIII). The same observation was made in 1883–84 by J. Lockwood Kipling:

The introduction of photography is gradually bringing about a change in Delhi miniatures. The artists are ready to reproduce in colour any portrait that may be given to them; and, although sometimes the hardness of definition and a certain inky quality of the shadows of some photographs are intensified, much of their work in this line is admirable . . . In copying photographs there is no such thing as freehand drawing, the photos outlines are carefully traced with ink on talc, this tracing is then retraced on the reverse side of the talc with transfer ink and transferred to a thin sheet of ivory, the features, etc., are then touched up and finally shaded and coloured. If the painting is to be larger or smaller than the original photo the latter is first enlarged or reduced by photography. As the whole work is done with water colour any part can be washed out and redone. Still it is wonderful how truthful the paintings are to the original photos.⁶¹

In its infancy photography sedulously imitated art; by the close of the nineteenth century art had returned the compliment by imitating photography.

⁶¹ *Punjab District Gazetteers, vol V A. Delhi District, 1912* (1913), 149

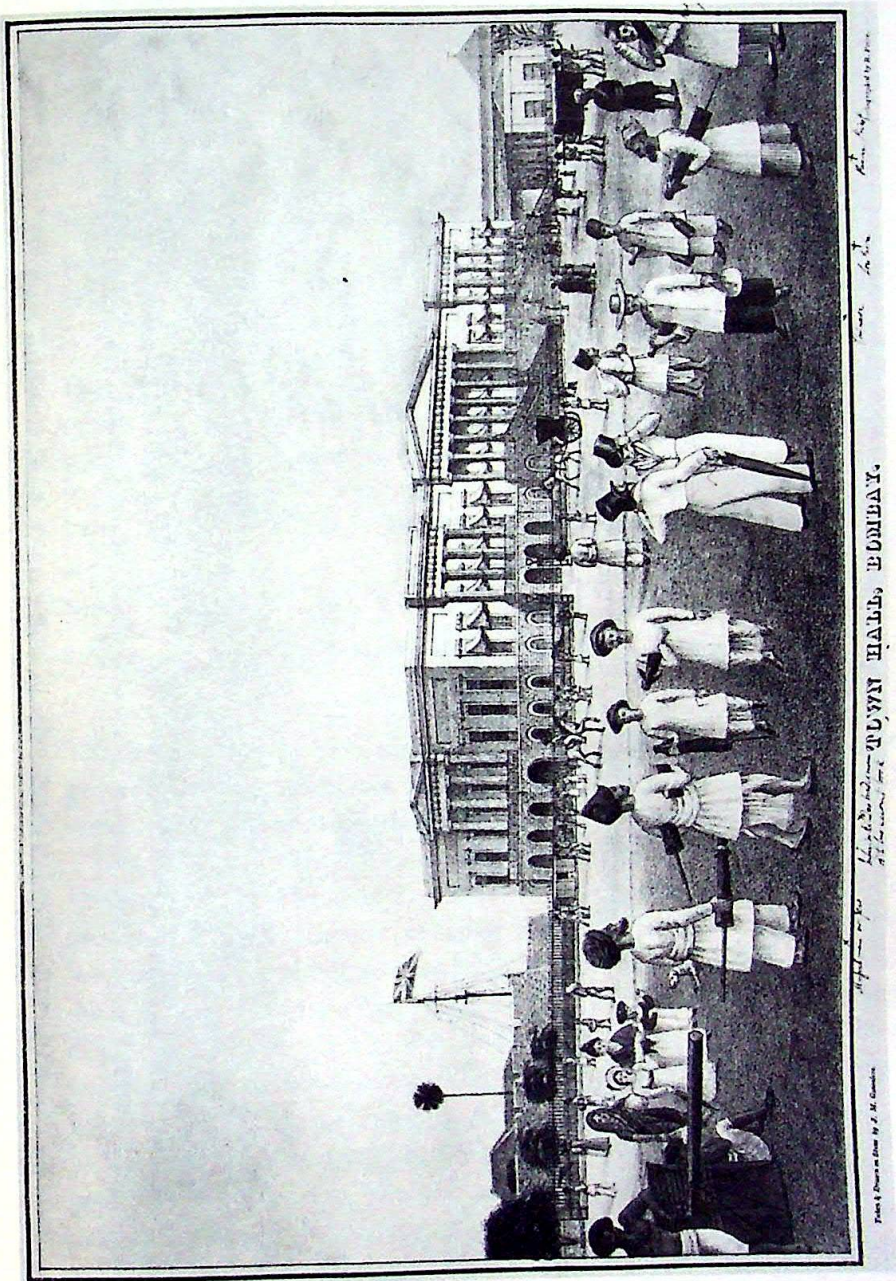


PLATE IX Town Hall, Bombay. Lithograph by J. M. Gonsalves from his *Views at Bombay* (Bombay? c 1831) pl. 3 (see p 39)

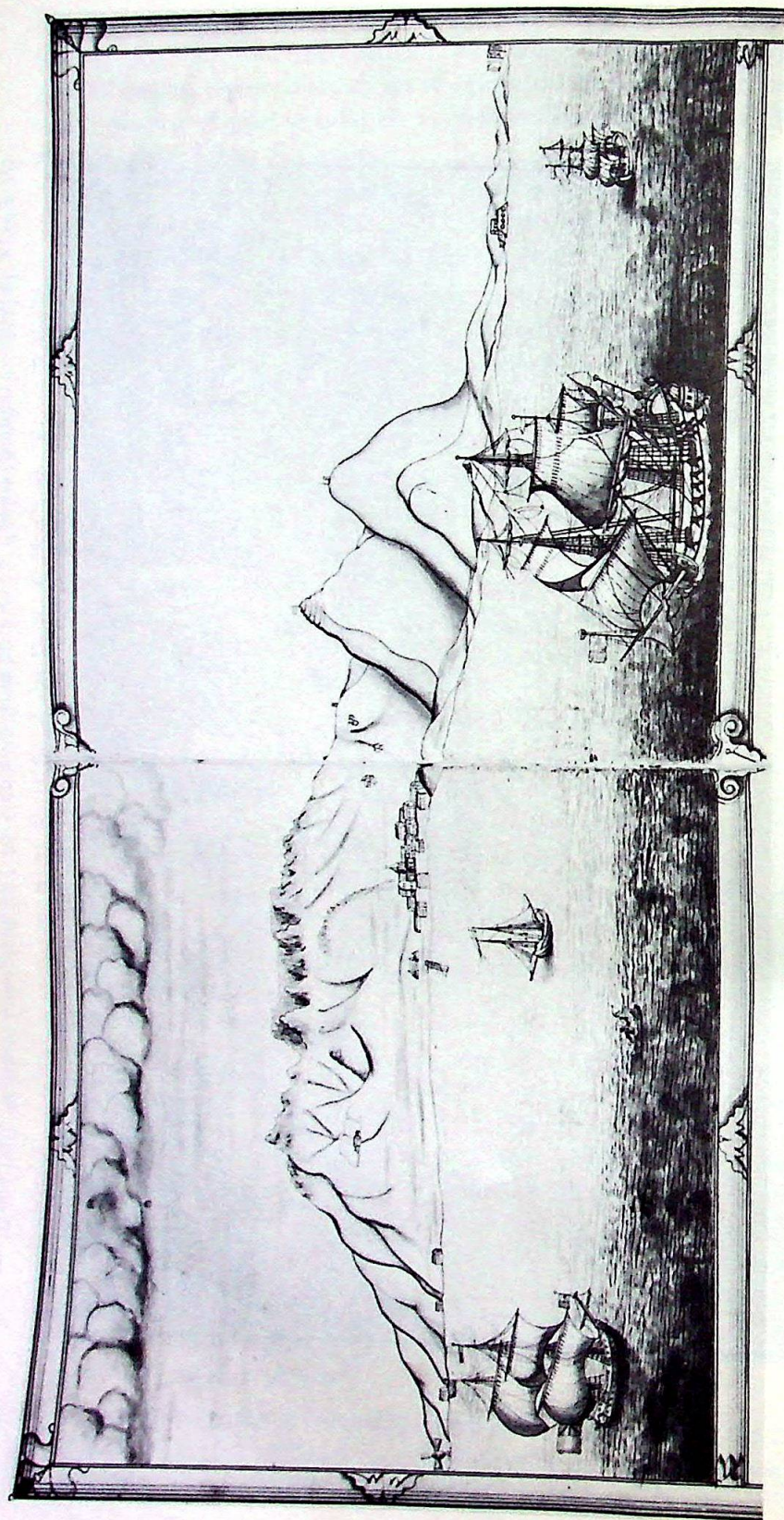


PLATE X Table Bay from the Log of the 'Duke of Cumberland', 1727-29. IOR:L/MAR/B/562A p 35 (see p 45)

1 Accessions and accruals

Detailed lists of accessions to the Library and accruals to the Record Office are given in Appendix I, pp. 67-86

I ACCESSIONS TO THE LIBRARY

a. Printed Books

Year	Total	Western Languages	Oriental Languages	Sanskrit	Tibetan	Arabic	Persian
1973	3,549	1,551	1,998	238	—	*?	*?
1974	5,705	1,168	4,537	127	89	44	77

Year	Modern Languages	Gujarati	Hindi	Marathi	Panjabi	Assamese	Bengali
1973	1,760	127	193	321	116	150	400
1974	4,200	48	867	170	132	15	527

Year	Oriya	Urdu	Sinhalese	Dravidian	Others
1973	180	—	—	273	—
1974	115	230	329	1,747	20

*Figures are not available for books received but not catalogued.

The significant increase in accessions in oriental languages is due in part to a generous gift of 1600 books, mainly in Dravidian languages, from the University of Hawaii through the University of Wisconsin.

Notable acquisitions to European Printed Books included J. M. Gonsalves, *Views at Bombay* (Bombay ?, c 1831) (Plate IX) and C. Lassen *Anthologia sanscritica glossario instructa in usum scholarum* (Bonnae, 1836). *Rñin-ma 'i-rygud-'bum*, a collection of tantras, translated from Sanskrit into Tibetan during the period of the first propagation of Buddhism in Tibet and reproduced in 34 volumes at Thimbu in 1973-74, is an important acquisition and complements another version of the manuscript which was presented to the Library by Lieutenant-Colonel L. A. Waddell in 1905.

The number of current journals and serial publications (including newspapers) now filed is 690, of which 623 are in European languages and 67 in oriental languages, compared with 592 European and 60 oriental in December 1973. European language serials newly acquired include *Afghanistan journal*, Graz, from Jahrg 1 (1974), *Ancient Nepal*, Kathmandu, from no 1 (1967), *Epigraphica Tamilica*, Peradeniya, from vol 1 (1971), *India International Centre quarterly*, Delhi, from vol 1 (1974), *Indian historical review*, Delhi, from vol 1 (1974), *Journal of Haryana studies*, Kurukshetra, from vol 1 (1969), *Journal of*

Kerala studies, Trivandrum, from vol 1 (1973), *Journal of social and economic studies*, Patna, from vol 1 (1973), *Kailash*, Kathmandu, from vol 1 (1973), *Mysore orientalist*, Mysore, from vol 4 (1971), *Oriental journal* (Sri Venkatesvara University), Tirupati, from vol 1 (1958), *Puratattva*, New Delhi, from no 6 (1972-73), and *Socialist perspective*, Calcutta, from vol 1 (1973).

b. Manuscripts

European

Fifty-six items, ranging in size from single manuscripts to large collections, were acquired.

They include the papers of those engaged in such specialised services as the Police, the Railways and the Educational and Medical services. Civil administrators in central and local government continue to be represented, notably by the last Governor of Burma, Sir Hubert Rance, and various district and political officers. There is fresh evidence on the short-lived British occupation of Manila, 1762-64.

Journals acquired include descriptions of events in Afghanistan in 1841-42 and of an imprisonment under Hyder Ali and Tipu Sultan. An important compilation received contains some papers of Dr William Roxburgh, Chief Botanist of the East India Company 1793-1813.

Military papers deposited give additional information on campaigns in Sind, Afghanistan and Burma, and the Chinese Expeditionary Force of 1900-01, as well as details of regimental life. The papers of families serving in India between 1770 and 1909 provide material for the social historian.

Collections of predominantly Indian interest include letters from Rabin-dranath Tagore, Mahatma Gandhi and Sarojini Naidu; and the papers of C. G. Farr, an English solicitor who specialised in Indian cases. An important contribution to the Library's holdings of materials relating to Indian tribes was made by Dr W. G. Archer, who deposited an annotated copy of his book, *The Hill of Flutes*, together with printed and manuscript material on the poetry and tribal customs of the Santal people.

Oriental

Notes made by Richard Johnson (1753-1807) and Sir William Jones (1746-94) and fragments of oriental manuscripts collected by them were purchased.

c. Drawings

One hundred and seventy-eight British and 521 Indian drawings were acquired during the year. Of these 458 items were from a collection of Indian Popular Paintings made by Dr and Mrs W. G. Archer between 1931 and 1945. This collection includes Kalighat paintings, many of which were acquired in Calcutta in 1932, as well as a large range of paintings made for

pilgrims to the Jagannatha temple, Puri. Some of the Puri paintings date from the late-eighteenth century and are of special significance on account of the great variety of their styles and subject matter. The collection also includes scroll paintings made by the Jadupatua caste in the Santal Parganas, Bihar, a large number of paintings made by the Mali caste in Purnea district, Bihar, for use during the worship of the snake goddess, Bishahari, as well as *aides mémoires* for wall paintings made by Maithil Brahmin and Maithil Kayasth women in Bihar. Photographs of Maithil wall-paintings, which are chiefly produced on the occasion of marriages, are included in the collection.

One hundred and forty-seven drawings by British artists were acquired from the Royal Geographical Society. They include important drawings by Henry Ambrose Oldfield and his wife Margaret of scenery, architecture and sculpture in Nepal, 1850-59; an album of drawings by Joseph D'Arcy who served with the Royal Artillery during Sir Gore Ouseley's embassy to Persia, 1810-12; and five drawings of Bhutan made by Samuel Davis during Captain Samuel Turner's embassy to Tibet in 1783.

d. Prints

Seventeen prints, mainly aquatints, were added to the collection during the year. Among the most important acquisitions, owing to their rarity, are William Daniell's 'The East India Company's Brunswick Dock' and 'The Dunira, East Indiaman', besides the set of four sporting prints 'Hog Hunting' after Captain John Platt. Two unusual prints of Calcutta, 'The Bishop's College' and 'View from Government House', were added to the already large collection of prints of the city.

e. Photographs

Twenty-three photograph collections totalling over 18,000 prints were acquired during the year. These include such major acquisitions as the collections of the second Marquess of Zetland, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir James Dunlop Smith, Sir Evelyn Howell and Sir (Mark) Aurel Stein.

II THE RECORD OFFICE

a. Accruals

Miscellaneous papers of the British Legation at Kabul relating mainly to the external affairs of Afghanistan, 1933-40, were received through the Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

b. Purchases

One hundred and fifty maps in the India and Adjacent Countries Series were obtained for the Map Room.

III THE LIBRARY AND THE RECORD OFFICE

A total of 1,390 reels were added to the library of negative microfilms, from which positive copies may be purchased. Of these, 808 were of newspapers, 170 of other materials in the Library, and 412 of materials in the Record Office. Not all however were new acquisitions, since many were re-numbered and re-catalogued as part of the reorganisation of the microfilm library described on p 53.

2 Cataloguing, Listing, and Indexing

I THE LIBRARY

a. Printed Books

European

The cataloguing of new books continued at the rate of about 110 titles a month but, owing to a shortage of staff, little progress was made in the re-cataloguing of pre-1936 accessions. However, the list of pamphlets acquired between 1909 and 1936 and bound in vols 761-1157 of the series of 'Tracts', which had been compiled during 1973,* was completed and placed in the Catalogue Hall in January.

Miss Walker completed a card catalogue of the Newspaper Collection which is to be issued in list form in 1976.

Oriental

The Library of Congress preliminary printed cards are now being used in book acquisition routines and to provide entries in the Library's catalogues for books in Assamese, Gujarati, Marathi, Panjabi, Kannada, Malayalam and Telugu.

North Indian languages

Mrs Tripathi has catalogued 340 new accessions in Panjabi, 195 in Marathi and 117 in Hindi; Mrs Biswas has catalogued 721 new accessions in Bengali, 189 in Gujarati, 21 in Oriya and 5 in Assamese.

Mr G. Smith, a graduate student at the School of Oriental and African Studies, has handlisted 450 Marathi books and another 252 books in various other North Indian languages.

*noted in Annual Report 1972/73, p 31

South Indian languages

Mrs Dawson has catalogued 314 new accessions in Tamil. Dr John Marr of the School of Oriental and African Studies has catalogued 3,897 older books and pamphlets in Tamil. Dr G. Krishnamurti has handlisted 534 Telugu books.

Sanskrit, the Prākṛits and Pali

Mr O'Keefe has catalogued 188 new accessions in Sanskrit and 38 in Tibetan.

Urdu

Mrs Sims-Williams has catalogued 70 new accessions in Urdu.

b. Manuscripts

European

The following work was carried out under the general supervision of Dr Bingle, the main part of whose time was concerned with negotiating the gift, deposit or purchase of private papers, and dealing with enquiries.

Mrs Gray arranged, listed and indexed the papers of Sir Thomas Munro (MSS Eur F 151), Mr R. I. Bruce and Lieutenant-Colonel C. E. Bruce (MSS Eur F 163), and Sir James Dunlop Smith (MSS Eur F 166). She also listed the papers of Mr F. O. Bell (MSS Eur D 733).

Mrs Gray and Mrs Seton arranged and listed the Curzon Collection, Part 2 (MSS Eur F 112).

Mrs Seton sorted, arranged and listed the papers of Sir Evelyn Howell (MSS Eur D 681) and the Zetland additional papers (MSS Eur D 609). She also began the process of sorting and listing the papers of Cornelia Sorabji (MSS Eur F 165).

Mrs Shaw arranged and listed the papers of Sir Frederick Sykes (MSS Eur F 150).

Under supervision, Mrs Norizah Adlan, a student archivist, arranged and listed the papers of Sir Theodore Tasker (MSS Eur D 798).

Mrs Seton has prepared for the press a revised edition of the pamphlet *Accessions of Private Manuscripts, 1937-74*.

In addition, Mr Farrington of the Record Office staff listed in detail the contents (103 items) of Photo Eur 102 (British Museum: Egerton MS 2086), East India Company correspondence 1604-48.

Oriental

Mr P. T. Denwood of the School of Oriental and African Studies began sorting and cataloguing the Tibetan manuscripts and blockprints which are outside the scope of the *Catalogue of the Tibetan Manuscripts from Tun-huang in the India Office Library* (1962). A list including approximately 650 items arranged alphabetically by title, with subject and author indexes, should be

completed by early 1975. Entries for Tibetan language materials and translations from the Tibetan in the European Manuscripts Collection, and for Tibetan materials in the Prints and Drawings Section will be added as appendices to the list. This will complete the cataloguing of Tibetan manuscripts in the Library.

Mr S. M. A. Zaidi catalogued 40 Urdu manuscripts, thus almost completing a catalogue of the collection of Urdu manuscripts, which it is hoped to publish in due course.

It can now be stated (see *Report 1 April 1972 to 31 December 1973*, p 33) that Dr P. Voorhoeve's 'Union catalogue of Indonesian manuscripts in the United Kingdom' will include short entries for the Javanese and Balinese palm leaves which Professor Th. G. Th. Pigeaud hopes to catalogue in detail for a separate publication.

c. Prints and Drawings

Mrs Archer has accessioned and catalogued the Indian and British drawings acquired during the year. She has also catalogued, in collaboration with Dr W. G. Archer, the major part of the collection of Indian Popular Paintings, including those recently acquired. An illustrated catalogue of 'Indian Popular Paintings in the India Office Library' is to be published in due course.

Mr Toby Falk has continued cataloguing the Indian miniatures, completing a preliminary listing of the contents of the Johnson albums as well as of the Additional Oriental collection. He has begun arranging the entries by school and date. This process will involve a revaluation of the earlier entries, and the provision of additional notes on schools and artists. Dr and Mrs W. G. Archer are collaborating with him in this work.

Mrs Rohatgi has continued work on the engravings and lithographs in the print collection. She has finished cataloguing the topographical section, numbering about 450 prints. The card index, which she began last year, of artists and engravers whose work is represented in this section, now includes about 200 biographies. She has also numbered and listed other categories – naval, military and historical – in preparation for cataloguing.

Mrs Rohatgi and Dr J. Bastin of the School of Oriental and African Studies have continued work on their catalogue of the East India Company period prints of Malaysia and Indonesia, 1786–1824. This should be published in 1976.

Mrs Rohatgi has accessioned the photographs acquired during the year, and Mrs Bell has subject indexed the slide collection (which now numbers about 1,000 transparencies) and rehoused it in suspended plastic sleeves.

II THE RECORD OFFICE

Accountant General's Department (IOR:L/AG)

Under Mrs Hofmann's supervision, Miss Long indexed 1916 salary files for the period 1920–65 (L/AG/29/3/1–34).

Economic Department (IOR:L/E)

Mr Baxter began an investigation and analysis of the Madras Board of Revenue Reports, 1786-1836 (L/E/5/1-60).

Legal Adviser's Records (IOR:L/L)

Mr Dymond continued his investigation of the contents of about 1,100 boxes of unsorted papers, which, besides Privy Council appeal papers, contain many other types of material. He is compiling a card index of the papers as a first step towards sorting and listing. As a temporary guide, he prepared for use in the Reading Room some notes on *Appeals to the Privy Council from India*. Subsidiary projects include compiling notes on the legal services of the East India Company and the India Office, and on legal materials elsewhere in the Records.

Marine Records (IOR:L/MAR)

Mr Griffin indexed L/MAR/C/529, Descriptions of East Indiamen 1757-1827 (512 entries), under Mr Farrington's supervision. As a preparatory step towards a new catalogue of the Ships' Journals and Logs, he incorporated the entries with those for the voyages given in the various editions of Hardy's *Register of Ships* 1707-1833, which Mr Farrington and Mr Thomas had transferred on to cards (3,083 voyages by 795 ships) (Plate X).

Military Department (IOR:L/MIL)

Mr Farrington compiled lists of sections L/MIL/4 'Put By', 'No Reply' and 'Transfer' Papers, 1858-1957 (79 volumes), and L/MIL/6 Military Correspondence, 1882-1948 (198 volumes and 5,023 files), and the lists were made available to the public.

The Military Miscellaneous series is an artificial one, created in the late-nineteenth century, and consists of odd volumes and papers for which no other convenient home could be found. A number of twentieth-century files and papers which were kept apart from the normal India Office registry system (either for security reasons or because they were regarded as merely working-papers of the Military Department staff) have subsequently been added. Materials which may be of special interest include: 9 volumes of minutes, correspondence and other papers of the East India Company's Stud Committee, 1801-57, concerned with the supply and breeding of cavalry horses; 12 volumes of original and copy correspondence, memoranda, etc on military subjects addressed to the Board of Control, 1842-58; 121 original files of the Adjutant-General's and Quarter-Master General's Department in the field with the Abyssinia Expeditionary Force, 1867-68; 4 volumes of Parliamentary questions on Indian military affairs, with the India Office answers, 1861-1905; and 4 volumes of Reports of the Censor of Indian Mails in France, 1914-18. Work on this series (633 volumes and files) was completed, including modern indexes and detailed lists of contents for four of the

volumes; and the remainder of section L/MIL/5 (630 volumes and files) was revised.

The Military Collections are subject collections on matters of continuing interest or of use as precedents, which were made up in the Military Department from the annual sequences of correspondence files at the end of the normal weeding processes. They provide a valuable 'short-cut' to a wide variety of topics. Work on these Collections, c 1860-1947 (19,656 files in 494 Collections), was also finished and the results will be made available in the form of a Summary List with photographic copies of the contemporary Registers (annotated throughout with the new IOR reference numbers) and Indexes.

Miss Hall arranged and listed section L/MIL/15 British Army in India, 1806-1930 (48 volumes), under Mr Farrington's supervision. In the Military Department Library (L/MIL/17) Mr Farrington concentrated on the various series of British Army Lists, dealing with 1,680 issues, and under his supervision Mr Carman added reference numbers to the topographical sections.

Public and Judicial Department (IOR:L/P &J)

Mr Moir re-listed the series of Public and Judicial Letters from India for the period 1803-1940 (L/P &J/3/1-367), adding explanatory notes on their coverage. He also arranged and re-listed the Governors' and High Commissioners' Fortnightly Reports for the years 1937-50 (L/P &J/5/128-336). Under Mr Moir's supervision Mr Chattaway checked, re-numbered and listed the Public and Judicial Files, 1931-45 (L/P &J/7/1-8746).

Political and Secret Department (IOR:L/P &S)

Under Mr Moir's supervision Mrs Commander continued listing the Political Internal Collections relating to the Indian States, 1930-50. She dealt with L/P &S/13/677-1451 and also prepared a card index of separate memoranda and reports included in the Collections. Mr Moir prepared a short descriptive list of correspondence with Asian Rulers, 1835-1902 (L/P &S/14/1-6).

Mr Farrington continued re-cataloguing the Political and Secret Memoranda Series, viz L/P &S/18/A75-130, B1-160, 371-450, C1-122. Mrs Tuson began work on a detailed study of the Political and Secret Memoranda relating to the Middle East. It is intended to publish reprint volumes of these Memoranda together with textual and biographical notes. The volumes will be issued in conjunction with Mr Farrington's revised catalogue of the whole Political and Secret Memoranda Series (L/P &S/18).

Services and General Department: Indexes (IOR:Z/L/S & G)

Mrs Hofmann revised the list of Registers and Indexes, 1924-47, and added to it those of the Services Department (1948-55) and the Indian Pensions Unit of the Commonwealth Relations Office (1948-55) (Z/L/S &G/10/1-19).

Ecclesiastical Records (IOR:N)

Mrs Hofmann revised the list of Registers of Births, Marriages and Deaths in the Kuwait Political Agency, 1937-61 (N/12/1-16), which were received in 1969-70; and listed the Aden Church Registers, 1840-1969 (N/13/1-21), which are the property of the Archbishop of Canterbury as Metropolitan Authority for Aden and were deposited in the India Office Records in 1972.

Biographical Records (IOR:O)

Mrs Hofmann continued work on the Guide to Biographical Sources. Towards this end she listed Articles of Agreement on appointment to the Services executed by the High Commissioner for India, 1922-49 (IOR:O/1/393-411).

Biographical Sources (IOR:O etc)

Under Mr Baxter's supervision Miss Hall continued listing the crews of East Indiamen after 1700 (L/MAR/B). She indexed a further 1,000 names. Mr Thomas compiled an index of the arrivals and departures of passengers recorded in the Bengal, Madras and Bombay Calendars for 1820-22 (IOL: ST 1216, ST 1213, ST 1273). Under Mrs Hofmann's guidance Mr Thomas also indexed the service records of Temporary War Staff at the India Office, 1939-46 (L/S &G/9).

Indian States Records (IOR:R/1 & 2)

As one stage in preparing revised lists of files of the Crown Representative's Office, and of the Residencies, Mr Cook is adding current references to the working lists of these files which were prepared in 1947. They are available on request for use in the Reading Room.

Persian Gulf Territories (IOR:R/15)

Mrs Tuson re-numbered and listed the archives of the British Political Agency at Muscat (R/15/3) which comprise 472 volumes and files, and cover the years 1828 to 1951: general correspondence 1828-98 (R/15/3/1-21); subject files 1869-1933 (R/15/3/22-69); and subject files 1934-51 (R/15/3/70-472). She also prepared an introduction to the series giving relevant historical, administrative and archival information.

Miss Julia Bray continued the work begun by Mr Wearing on the Kuwait Agency Records (R/15/5/1-28). It is hoped that she will list all the materials in Arabic and prepare an edition of the Arabic documents in the collection for publication as part of the British Academy's Oriental Documents project. During 1974 she dealt with the Arabic documents included in R/15/5/29-111.

Aden Residency (IOR:R/20)

Mrs Tuson completed a list of volumes of correspondence produced by the Residency Arabic Department (temporarily classified as A.4.A/1-353) and

the Political Agency, Dthala (10 volumes, temporarily classified as A.4.A/354-63), covering the period from the last quarter of the nineteenth century up to the First World War, and comprising material in Arabic and in translation resulting directly from the Residency's dealings with local Arab tribes in protectorate relationship with Britain. She also prepared background notes on the organisation and work of the Department and on the tribes themselves.

Official Publications (IOR:V)

Mrs Weston compiled a list of the publications of the Archaeological Survey of India. This is now being arranged and typed and copies will shortly be available to Readers. Another set of Archaeological Survey publications is held in the Library, not all of which duplicates the Record Office collection.

Under Mrs Weston's supervision Miss Essex completed a list of the series of Trade and Navigation Reports. These relate to the rail-, river- and sea-borne trade of India and also contain reports from areas outside India, e.g. Aden.

The Map Collections (IOR:W, X & Y)

After a period to familiarise himself with the scope of the collections, Mr Cook collated, for the projected revised catalogue of maps, the notes which former curators had made on the main collection since 1878. He also listed printings of maps in the modern topographical series in conjunction with arranging for their lamination and vertical storage. This programme made it possible to centralise the whole collection of maps in the Map Room, and resulted in the re-discovery of the valuable eighteenth-century Chinese vernacular maps described in the *Catalogue of . . . Maps . . .* (1878), pp 504-06, which are once more available for study.

Medals

In revising the list of the medal collection, Mr Cook is presently investigating in the contemporary archival sources the chequered history of the early campaign medals awarded to the Bengal Native Regiments (1784-1837).

3 Publication

Mr Sutton's *Reports* as Director for the financial years 1970-71 and 1971-72 were published early in the year. Copies are available on request.

The first three issues of the *Newsletter*, reporting recent accessions or discoveries, new catalogues and lists, and current research in the Reading Rooms, appeared during 1974, in January, May and October.

Eight issues of the *Monthly list of accessions in European languages* appeared.

Lists of accessions in the following languages were issued: Bengali Nos 29-36; Gujarati Nos 15-16; Hindi Nos 29-30; Marathi Nos 9-10; Tamil Nos 1-2; Urdu No 1.

Lists of the India Office Library's proscribed publications in Bengali and Marathi were issued.

An exhibition catalogue, *The Rāmcaritmānas of Tulsī Dās*, was issued in March 1974 to mark the Quatercentenary of the Rāmcaritmānas, the Hindi version by Tulsī Dās of the Rāmāyana.

The *Catalogue of Panjabi printed books* covering accessions between 1902 and 1964 went to press. It should be published early in 1976.

Mr B. W. Robinson's catalogue of Persian miniatures and illustrated manuscripts, now complete, should go to press in 1975.

Mr Farrington's *Guide to the records of the East India College, Haileybury*, and to those of the Addiscombe Military Seminary, Cooper's Hill Engineering College, and the Pembroke House and Ealing Lunatic Asylum, went to press, together with his index to Writers' Petitions, which is to be published as part of the *Guide*.

The Historical Section saw through the press the fifth volume in the official documentary series *Constitutional relations between Britain and India: the transfer of power 1942-7*, edited by Professor Nicholas Mansergh and Sir Penderel Moon. This volume covers the period 1 September 1944 to 28 July 1945 and, as its title *The Simla Conference: background and proceedings* indicates, is largely concerned with the events leading up to the Simla Conference of June-July 1945 and the actual course of the Conference. It is to be published on 7 April 1975 (xcii, 1346 pp, 5 monochrome plates, map. Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 1975. £17.50).

The Section carried the preparation and editing of Volume VI to an advanced stage. This volume will cover the period 1 August 1945 to 22 March 1946 and will deal with the new moves of the British Labour Government in the immediate post-war phase culminating in its decision to send a Cabinet Mission to India. The Section completed the collection of material for Volume VII which will document the proceedings of the Cabinet Mission during its stay in India from 24 March to 29 June 1946. A start was also made with the collection of material for subsequent volumes.

4 Conservation

I THE LIBRARY

a. Printed Books

The following table shows the number of printed books (including periodical publications) bound by 'outside' binders; and laminated, repaired and bound in the Conservation Department:

Year	'Outside' Binders			Conservation Department (Oriental Books)			
	Total	European	Oriental	Year	Laminated	Repaired & Bound	Bound
1973	2,772	1,957	815	1973	166	40	80
1974	3,626	1,748	1,878	1974	137	—	155

b. Manuscripts

European

Fifty-five volumes of European manuscripts were guarded and bound by 'outside' repairers. This figure comprises 46 volumes of the papers of Lord Reading and nine volumes of the Sir Richard Temple collection.

Oriental

Thirty-five Persian manuscripts and 16 manuscripts from the Modern Languages collections were repaired and bound in the Conservation Department.

c. Prints and Drawings

One of the most important items in the Photographic Collection is an album (Photo 269) of pre-Mutiny photographs of the garrison at Lucknow. Among the 148 photographs are 111 portraits, including groups, of British civilians and military personnel, and of Indian rulers, many of whom took part in the campaign of 1857-58. The photographs, which were collected by Sir Trevor Wheler who served during the siege as a Captain under Sir Robert Napier, were presented to William H. Russell, *The Times* war correspondent who accompanied Sir Colin Campbell during the campaign. Russell's younger daughter, Mrs A. Longfield, presented them to the India Office Library in 1922. Since the photographs had deteriorated badly most of them were re-photographed with the help of a filter to increase tonal contrast.

A total of 23 framed pictures, including all those in the Director's Room, were protected from ultra-violet rays by means of an ultra-violet filter perspex placed inside the existing glass, and from acidity in the mounts by sheets of melinex placed between the mounts and the pictures.

II THE RECORD OFFICE

a. The Archives

The materials repaired comprised two volumes of the Original Correspondence series, one volume of the Java Factory Records, and seven early-seventeenth-century Ships' Journals. The materials laminated comprised five Medal Rolls, four volumes of Judicial and Public Department Papers, six volumes of Political and Secret Correspondence with India, one Political and Secret Department Subject File, four volumes of Political and Secret Memoranda, eight volumes of the Nepal Residency Records, eight volumes of the Persian Gulf Residency Records, one volume of the Aden Residency Records, and one index of the Madras Ecclesiastical Returns.

b. Official Publications

Twenty volumes of the Cochin State Administration Reports were laminated and bound.

c. The Map Collections

Two hundred modern topographical maps were flattened, laminated, and prepared for suspension in the vertical storage cabinets.

III THE CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT

a. The Repair Room

In repairing the materials in the Library and the Record Office reported above, the Repair Room carried out the following work:

Year	<i>Folios cleaned, flattened & repaired</i>	<i>Folios laminated</i>	<i>Folios guarded</i>
1973	8,480	32,263	16,673
1974	5,717	33,602	24,832

Other tasks carried out by the Repair Room included repairing and inking over 1,400 palm leaf manuscripts, cleaning and repairing 476 prints, mounting 720 prints, repairing and mounting 160 photographs, making 154 boxes and 297 cases, repairing and laminating 200 maps, de-oxidising 283 miniature paintings and mounting an exhibition in the Conference Room.

b. Bindery

Within the main functions of the Bindery (which are to bind manuscripts, records and printed books repaired or laminated in the Repair Room, to bind rare books, and to carry out emergency repairs to bindings), the following work was completed in these categories:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Volumes sewn & bound or rebound</i>	<i>Volumes cased or covered</i>	<i>Volumes repaired</i>
1973	196	276	34
1974	261	348	29

The Bindery has also carried out many miscellaneous tasks for the Library and the Record Office; for example, making boxes with fall-down backs, making gusseted pockets and lined boards and blocking leather labels.

5 *Photocopying projects and policy*

I THE PHOTOCOPY DEPARTMENT

In spite of difficulties during the first months of 1974, which were caused by the industrial situation and in particular by shortage of equipment and irregularities in the electrical supply, Miss Wilkie made some progress in the reorganisation of the Photographic Unit and in the provision of microfilms and full-size photocopies for the public. The purchase of new equipment later in the year, however, not only improved the quality of the film produced but also resulted in an increased filming rate. New equipment included the Carl Zeiss Jena Dokumator Camera DA 5, and a Carl Zeiss Jena Film Reader DL 2. (This latter has released a further microfilm reader for use in the Special Reading Room.) To ensure that the films are of archival standard a Miracle Prestoseal Splicer, 35mm, and an SAF film cleaning machine were also purchased.

A second microfilm operator was trained and, when a third photoprinter was made available for the xerox and photostat processes, two cameras came into full-time operation. This has resulted in a gradual reduction in the backlog of microfilming orders.

A Caps A 1 Reader/Printer, brought into use in November, has widened the choice of services offered to readers. Prints made on this machine from existing microfilm are significantly cheaper than photostats. This process should improve the service for full-size copies as more materials become available on film.

The library of negative microfilms has been growing steadily since the Library initiated its policy in 1950 of microfilming oriental manuscripts and the Record Office introduced in 1963 a plan to retain the negative films of all Records volumes microfilmed. A scheme to rationalise and re-catalogue the microfilm library will also help to improve the supply of positive microfilms of materials already on film.

In September Mrs J. Chibbett started work on re-cataloguing the microfilm collection, a project which is expected to take two to three years. The work involves checking the accuracy of the films, the references and the copyright statements; cutting and splicing films so that each reel contains only one item; and arranging for the production of working negatives from which copies are made to meet customers' orders. This improved system will simplify the catalogue and will enable customers to obtain positive copies of any single item already on film. It should also have the effect of reducing the charge for positive film. When re-cataloguing is complete, the Microfilm Catalogue will be made available in the Catalogue Hall. The films are classified into three separate sequences identified by a colour code used on the microfilm boxes: IOL (green), IOL Newspapers (yellow) and IOR (red). It is necessary, when giving a reel number, to state the IOL or IOR reference.

In the lists of materials microfilmed during the year, which follow, those showing an IOL Neg or IOR Neg reference number have been catalogued under the new system. Those with a simple IOL or IOR reference were catalogued under the old system and await re-cataloguing.

II INDIA OFFICE LIBRARY AND RECORDS MICROFILM LIBRARY

a. The Library

Printed Books

Twelve European printed books and one hundred and five oriental printed books (99 Burmese, 2 Hindi, 2 Sanskrit, 1 Urdu and 1 Persian Vern Tract) were microfilmed.

Some progress was made in filming the volumes of Newspapers in poorest physical condition. Miss Walker's Catalogue of the Newspaper Collection (see p 42) includes entries for Newspapers now on microfilm. Where Newspapers are available on microfilm, the originals have been withdrawn from use.

European Manuscripts

Fifteen reels of negative microfilm of European Manuscripts volumes were accumulated in meeting orders. Among the more important were the Templewood Collection, MSS Eur E 240/52-71 (Reels IOL 3559-65) and the Willingdon Collection, MSS Eur F 93/1-5 (Reels IOL Neg 13-17).

Oriental Manuscripts

A further forty-nine oriental manuscripts in the Library's collections (2 Arabic, 4 Delhi Persian, 9 Persian, 32 Sanskrit, 2 Urdu) were microfilmed. The total number of oriental manuscripts microfilmed under this project, which was initiated in 1950, is now 4,450. A complete set of positive copies is deposited on loan in the Oriental Section of the University Library, Durham.

b. The Record Office

Four hundred and eleven reels of negative microfilm of Records volumes were accumulated in meeting orders. They include the following: Calcutta Factory Records, IOR: G/7/1, 3-4, 6-8, 10-11 (*Reels IOR Neg 1, 3-4, 6-8, 10-11*) Indian States Residency Records, IOR: R/1/29:69 files relating to Travancore (*Reels IOR Neg 193-261*)

Military Department Library, IOR: L/MIL/17/15/2 Gazetteer of Persia (*Reels IOR Neg 295-98*); IOR: L/MIL/17/15/3 Military Report on Persia (*Reel IOR Neg 299*); IOR: L/MIL/17/15/8 Military Report on Southern Persia by Capt G. S. F. Napier (*Reel IOR Neg 300*); IOR: L/MIL/17/15/11 Who's Who in Persia (*Reel IOR 1566*)

Persian Gulf Residency Records, Kuwait, Agency 1904-45 IOR: R/15/24-124 (*Reels IOR Neg 139-89*); Kuwait Education 1935-45, IOR: R/15/5/195-97 (*Reels IOR Neg 190-92*); Bahrain 1921-43, IOR: R/15/2/1/6-7, 10-12, 65-67, 69, 74, 115, 132-35 (*Reels IOR Neg 278-92*)

Political and Secret Department External Collections, IOR: L/P & S/12/2222, 2223, 2226, 2228, 2229 (*Reels IOR Neg 262-66*); Political and Secret Department Library, IOR: L/P & S/20 C 101 Routes in Persia (*Reels IOR Neg 269-72*)

Public and Judicial Department, Collection 117, IOR: L/P & J/8/503, 505, 506 A and B, 510, 512-22, 524-25, 529-30, 532, 535, 537-38 (*Reels IOR 1575-86, 1601-12*) Governors' Reports, IOR: L/P & J/5/136, 164, 177-78, 191, 206, 219-20, 232-33, 245-46, 258-59 (*Reels IOR 1587-1600*)

Secret letters from the Persian Gulf, 1871-78, IOR: L/P & S/9/18-25, 62-64 (*Reels IOR 1619-29*)

Official Publications

Kolhapur Administration Reports 1874-85, 1889-98, 1909-22 (*Reels IOR Neg 301-30*)

Parliamentary Papers, 156 papers relating to Home Accounts of Government of India Loans, stocks, etc, Finance and Revenue Accounts, etc (*Reels IOR Neg 12-138*)

III INSTITUTIONS WHICH RECEIVED LONG RUNS OF POSITIVE MICROFILM

Center for Research Libraries, Chicago

Burma Annual Administration Reports 1861-62, 1864/65 to 1935/36 (IOR:V)

Burma Finance and Commerce Proceedings 1885-99 (IOR:P)

Burma Foreign and Political Proceedings 1884-99 (IOR:P)

Burma Home Proceedings 1871-99 (IOR:P)

Burma General Proceedings (IOR:P)

Burma Legislative Council Debates 1923-29 (IOR:V)

Land Revenue Settlement Reports, 109 vols (IOR:V (9))

Sumatra Factory Records vols 52-102 (IOR:G)

Indian Council of Historical Research, New Delhi
Calcutta Factory Records vols 3-4, 6-8, 10-11 (IOR:G)

Institute of South-East Asian Studies, Singapore
Burma Annual Administration Reports 1859-1936 (IOR:V)

King Abdul Aziz Research Centre, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia
Persian Gulf Residency Records, Kuwait, 50 vols (IOR:R/15/5)
Persian Gulf Residency Records, Bahrain, 15 vols (IOR:R/15/2/1)
Political and Secret Department Subject Files, 37 vols (IOR:L/P &S/10)

Kuwait University
Persian Gulf Residency Records, Kuwait Education 1935-45 (IOR:R/15/5)

University of California
Indian National Congress Reports 1885-1936 (IOL:SW63)

University of Heidelberg
Burmese printed books, 113 volumes (IOL:Bur)

University of Melbourne
Indian Mirror, 1878-89 (IOL:Newspapers)

University of Queensland
Curzon Collection (IOL:MSS Eur F 111)
Elgin Collection (IOL:MSS Eur F 84)
Reading Collection (IOL:MSS Eur E 238)
Templewood Collection (IOL:MSS Eur E 240)
Lansdowne Collection (IOL:MSS Eur D 558)
Public and Judicial Department, Collection 117, 88 vols (IOR:L/P &J/8)
Public and Judicial Department, Governors' Reports, 20 vols (IOR:L/P &J/5)

6 Use of the Library and the Record Office

	1963-64	1972-73	1973	1974
Signatures in the Visitors' Book	9,698	17,163	15,900	13,463
New Readers registered	254	711	546	488
Renewals of membership		91	55	87
Requisitions				
Library				
Printed books		19,322	19,981	19,335
Newspapers		429	984	1,213
Manuscripts				
European languages	2,381	4,393	4,296	3,526
Oriental languages ¹	472	523	269	217 ¹
Records				
Original records	13,409	23,271	21,850	24,108
Official publications		4,546	3,978	4,121
Maps		163	135	616
Library loans				
Printed books				
European languages	4,313	3,352	2,744	2,079
Oriental languages	3,508	7,249	6,252	5,383
Manuscripts	74	15	5	—
Photocopies of manuscripts		15	8	31
Photographic copies of Library and Records materials supplied to order				
Microfilms				
(number of exposures)	340,620	466,483	434,274	772,138
Copyflo				
(number of exposures)		3,439	19,488	9,490
Reader-printer				106
Xerox copies		116,490	119,139	82,046
Photostats		2,197	1,911	1,733
Photographic Prints		1,140	1,230	1,610 ²
Letters despatched	10,036	21,544	20,409	19,527
Ecclesiastical Records				
Searches made		1,653	1,403	1,578
Certificates issued		1,271	1,271	1,217

¹9 Arabic, 3 Bengali, 7 Burmese, 2 Chinese, 24 Hindi, 14 Javanese, 2 Kuchean, 1 Malay, 1 Marathi, 95 Persian, 19 Sanskrit, 1 Sinhalese, 2 Tibetan, 2 Turki, 3 Turkish (Ottoman), 32 Urdu

²This includes 968 prints from new negatives

LOAN OF MICROFILMS

During the year two microfilm reels of Persian manuscripts were lent to Nagpur University Library; twenty-four reels of the Sapru papers to the Indian Institute, Oxford; and five reels of the papers in the Willingdon Collection to St Antony's College, Oxford.

PUBLICATION OF ORIGINAL LIBRARY AND RECORDS MATERIALS

a. *The Library*

Letters from Mrs Maria Lydia Wood (MSS Eur B 210) were published in *From Minnie, with love: the letters of a Victorian lady, 1849-1861*; edited by Jane Vansittart (London, 1974).

b. *The Records*

IOR: L/MAR/C/6 f1, the first page of Richard Cocks's inventory for the Eighth Voyage, 4 April 1611, was reproduced as an illustration in Michael Cooper, 'Richard Cocks: English merchant in Japan' (*History Today* April 1974)

REPRODUCTIONS FROM PRINTS AND DRAWINGS

Items from the Library's collections were reproduced in the following publications:

Alder, G. T. 'The dropped stitch' (*Afghanistan journal* vol 1 (1974), 105-113).

Bence-Jones, M. *Clive of India* (London, 1974).

Carroll, D. *The Taj Mahal* (New York, 1972).

Clive, J. *Thomas Babington Macaulay* (London, 1973).

Doncaster, I. 'Introducing world history in London schools' (*Educational development international: a journal of the British Council* vol 2 (July 1974), 120-23).

Ebeling, K. *Ragamala painting* (Basel, Paris, New Delhi, 1973).

Harris, J. *The Indian mutiny* (London, 1973).

King, A. D. 'The bungalow and India's contribution to house-types' (*Indian and foreign review* (1 February 1974), 19-22).

Mason, P. *A matter of honour: an account of the Indian army, its officers and men* (London, 1974).

Moraes, F. *Witness to an era* (London, 1973).

Mudford, P. *Birds of a different plumage* (London, 1974).

Pritchard, J. B. *Solomon and Sheba* (London, 1974).

Singh, R. and Newby, E. *Ganga, sacred river of India* (London, 1974).

Srivastava, R. P. 'Patronage of fine arts under the Sikh rulers of the Punjab' (*The Sikh courier* (Spring-Summer 1973), 4-10).

Turnbull, P. 'Clive of India' (*British history illustrated*, vol 1 (August 1974), 3-15).

7 Exhibitions mounted by the India Office Library and Records

An exhibition of manuscripts and printed editions of the *Rāmcaritmānas* of Tulsī Dās in commemoration of the Quatercentenary of the *Rāmcaritmānas* was held in the Conference Room to coincide with the Conference on Tulsī Dās at the School of Oriental and African Studies, 11-13 March.

8 Other Matters

A reception to view the special exhibition mounted to celebrate the Quatercentenary of the *Rāmcaritmānas* of Tulsī Dās was held in the Conference Room on 12 March. The High Commissioner for India was the Guest of Honour and 70 guests attended. The exhibition and reception were arranged in connection with the conference on Tulsī Dās held at the School of Oriental and African Studies 11-13 March.

Translations of 124 letters and documents in Bengali, Burmese, Gujarati, Gurmukhi, Hindi, Kannada, Malayalam, Marathi, Nepali, Panjabi, Pashtu, Sindhi, Sinhalese, Tamil, Telugu, Thai and Urdu were supplied to the Translation Section of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office and to certain other Government Departments.

SEMINARS

Four seminars were held in the Conference Room. Two groups of students came from the School of Oriental and African Studies: the first from the Department of India, Pakistan and Ceylon on 16 January (three undergraduate students); the second from the History Department on 30 October (fourteen graduate students). Twelve students from the School of Library, Archive and Information Studies came on 6 February. Three readers attended an introductory seminar which was held for newly arrived overseas readers on 26 June.

Seven members of the European Conference on South Asian Studies held at the University of Sussex visited the Prints and Drawings Room on 17 July.

The South Asia Library Group (SALG) held its 12th Conference in the Conference Room on 11 October.

GROUP VISITS

The London Branch of the Women's Corona Society: eight members (9 January)

Aslib Jubilee Celebrations: ten delegates (26 September)

Diplomatic Neighbours (sponsored by the Diplomatic Service Wives Association: eight members (27 November)

SPONSORED VISITORS

The following visitors were sponsored by the British Council, the Central Office of Information or other organisations:

Mrs Selamawit Wolde Amanuel, Assistant Librarian, University of Haile Selassie, Ethiopia (30 January).

Professor A. Prasad, Professor of Modern History, University of Delhi (1 February-15 April).

Mr M. A. Qureshi, Research Scientist, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, India (25 February).

Mrs S. M. Rana, Archivist, Government of Nepal (UNESCO Fellow) (1-2 April).

Qadi Ismail el-Ackwa, Director of Museums and Libraries, Yemen Arab Republic (8 April).

Mr K. Sankariah, Assistant Librarian, British Council, Madras (10 April).

Mr B. K. Kelkar, Lokamanya Tilak Memorial Trust, Poona (23 April).

Mr Nguyen Ung Long, Director, National Archives, Saigon, Vietnam (17-19 June).

Mrs Lakshmi Chandras Jain, Secretary, Bharatiya Jnanpith Library and Research Institute, New Delhi (6 August).

Mr M. Dayal, Author, India (23 September).

Mr E. P. Alfred, Curator, Maritime Museum, Singapore (23-24 September).

Mr G. P. Bickford of Cleveland, Ohio (his collection of Indian art is on permanent loan to Cleveland Museum of Art) (24 October).

Dr L. I. Miroshnikov, Head of the Section of International Research, Middle East Institute, Deputy Chairman of the Committee of the Institute of Central Asian Cultural Commission for UNESCO (4-15 November).

Miss Romola Majumdar, British Council Regional Librarian, Calcutta (26 November).

PROFESSIONAL TRAINING

a. Archive Administration

Mrs Norizah Adlan and Mr Alphonso Alphonso, seconded from the Malaysian National Archives to attend the archives course at University College London (7-18 January).

Mrs G. E. S. Njoku and Miss H. M. Akanbi, seconded from the Nigerian

National Archives to attend the archives course at University College London (22-26 April).

Mr Nguyen Ung Long, Director of the Vietnamese National Archives (17-19 June).

Mr Ashraf Ali from the Department of Archives at Islamabad, Pakistan (8-29 July).

b. Librarianship

Miss P. Jones, University College School of Library, Archive and Information Studies (9-13 December).

c. Conservation

Under the Society of Archivists' Training scheme for newly recruited conservationists, the following students received tuition in the Conservation Department:

Miss A. Bailey of the Norfolk Record Office, Norwich (22-26 July).

Mr G. L. Franklin of the Berkshire Record Office, Reading (18-22 March, 29 May-28 June).

Miss S. Knight of the Archives Section, London Borough of Hammsmith (25 February-16 March).

Mr J. Olive of the Pembrokeshire Record Office, Haverfordwest (5-16 August).

Mr T. Wilson of the Public Record Office of Northern Ireland, Belfast (28 October-1 November).

The following student attending the conservation course at the Institute of Archaeology received tuition:

Mr P. A. Foulger of the Historical Department, Mormon Church, Salt Lake City, U.S.A. (6-23 May).

The following overseas students received tuition:

Mr A. Ali of the Department of Archives, Islamabad, Pakistan (28 May-14 June).

Mr I. Cook of the National Library of Australia, Canberra (25-29 March).

Mr A. Thenen of the New England Document Conservation Center, U.S.A. (4-11 October).

The following students attending the course in Archive Conservation at the Camberwell School of Art and Crafts did 'fieldwork' in the Conservation Department: Miss B. Rosenberg (8-28 January), Miss P. Baxter and Mr D. Tremain (21 January-1 February); Miss J. Seager (25 March-5 April); Mr G. Morris (1-12 July).

9 Staff

I CHANGES IN STAFF

The Library

Mrs Madeleine Gray, part-time Research Assistant (Archivist) II, European Manuscripts, resigned on 30 April to take up a post as full-time Assistant Archivist at the Gwynedd County Record Office, Caernarvon.

Miss Christine E. Jeffries, Research Assistant (Librarian) II, European Printed Books, resigned on 3 May to take up a post as a British Council Librarian at Jakarta, Indonesia.

Mr Michael J. Pollock BA, ALA, was appointed Research Assistant I, European Printed Books, on 19 December. He took his degree in History at Auckland University, New Zealand in 1968. He attended the School of Librarianship at Ealing Technical College in 1969/70 and was awarded his ALA in 1972. His last post was as Deputy Librarian at the School of Building and Vauxhall College of Further Education.

Mr Salim-Ud-Din Quraishi MA, ALA, DLSc (Lahore), was appointed Research Assistant I, Oriental Books and Manuscripts, on 21 November. He took his degree in English Literature, Islamic Studies, Persian and Arabic at the Punjab University, Lahore, in 1960, and his post-graduate Diploma in Library Science also at the Punjab University, with distinction, in 1962. He attended the School of Librarianship at Ealing Technical College from 1965 to 1966 and was awarded his ALA in 1968. He attended the School of Library Archive and Information Studies at University College London from 1972 to 1973 to study for an MA in South Asian Bibliography. He was a librarian in Government College, Rawalpindi, from June 1962 to December 1964 and Sub-Librarian, Assistant Cataloguer and Branch Librarian in Newham Libraries from 1966 to 1974, with special responsibility for the acquisition and cataloguing of South Asian publications.

Miss Pauline Harrold, Research Assistant I, Prints and Drawings, became Mrs Rohatgi on her marriage on 13 July 1974.

The Record Office

Professor Mansergh's post as Chief Editor of the series of documents on the *Transfer of Power 1942-7* was up-graded to Assistant Secretary.

Mrs Penelope Tuson, Research Assistant I in charge of Middle East Records, was promoted Assistant Keeper I *sur place* on 20 March.

Mr Andrew S. Cook MA, was appointed Research Assistant II, Maps and Indian States Records, on 2 January. He took his degree in Mediaeval History at the University of St Andrews in 1970, and was subsequently engaged in

research into the Crusader States on the Syrian littoral at Sidney Sussex College, University of Cambridge.

Common Services

Administration and Personnel

Mr Frank J. Browne, Administration Officer since September 1970, retired on 16 January. He was succeeded on 17 January by Mr Geoffrey R. Bishop, who relinquished his post of Assistant Administration Officer. On 11 May he married Miss Karen Murray.

Miss Marie Lawrence joined the staff as Assistant Administration Officer on 4 March on transfer from the Protocol and Conference Department of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

Clerical Staff

The following Clerical Officers resigned:

Mr A. Pathak on 15 March;

Mrs Lynn Edwards on 16 August;

Mr Graham Smith on 26 September;

Mr J. A. Nigel Mackay, transferred to the Passport Office, on 1 July;

Miss S. C. Page, transferred to the Diplomatic Service, on 29 April.

Mr Frederick Wearing, formerly a Counsellor in the Diplomatic Service, and Deputy Head of the U.K. Delegation to OECD, Paris, 1970, who was assisting the department in a supernumerary capacity, died on 24 March 1974 after a short illness.

The following Clerical Officers were appointed to work in the Sections indicated:

Miss Denise Penney on 22 April (Administration and Personnel);

Mr Andrew Griffin on 29 April (Registry);

Mrs Judith Chibbett on 3 June (Photocopy Order Room);

Miss Alison Napier on 17 June (European Printed Books and Staff Counter);

Miss Catherine White on 5 August (Oriental Printed Books and Manuscripts);

Mrs Maureen P. Shaw on 30 September (European Manuscripts);

Mr Robert G. A. Stevens from 29 July to 4 October on vacation employment, and on a permanent basis with effect from 23 October (Photocopy Order Room);

Mr Graham J. Smith on 19 August during vacation (Oriental Books and Manuscripts);

Miss Bobbie Howes, Clerical Assistant in the Ecclesiastical Records Section and Invigilator in the Readers' Typing Room, was promoted Clerical Officer *sur place* on 1 July.

Photoprinters

Mrs D. Woodcock, Photoprinter I, transferred from the FCO main building

on 7 June. She returned to the main building on 16 September.

Mr D. Harrold, Photoprinter I, transferred from the FCO main building on 16 September to replace Mrs Woodcock.

Office Keeper

Mr Arthur Sanders joined the staff as Officer Keeper on 1 January in succession to Mr H. Page on transfer from the main FCO building.

Repository Assistants

Mr Frederick B. Pearmain joined the staff in Grade II on 13 May.

Mr George Codling joined the staff in Grade II on 8 July on transfer from the main FCO building.

Messengers

Mr Alfred W. Martin joined the staff on 25 February as Messenger/Door-keeper.

Mr Francis L. Williams joined the staff on 5 August on transfer from the Matthew Parker Street building of the FCO.

II ATTENDANCE AT CONFERENCES AND COURSES

a. Courses

Post-graduate course on cataloguing, classification and subject indexing, Polytechnic of North London, January to June: Mr O'Keefe and Mrs Sims-Williams.

Course on library reprographics, National Reprographic Centre for Documentation, Hatfield, Hertfordshire, 4-8 March: Miss Wilkie.

'Work with older maps', a course arranged by Aslib in conjunction with the Map Curators' Group of the British Cartographic Society, London, 4-6 June: Mr Cook.

Visit to the British Museum Laboratory, 5 July: Mr Desmond and the staff of the Conservation Department.

Course in Arabic at the School of Oriental and African Studies, October 1974 to June 1975: Mrs Sims-Williams and Mrs Tuson.

'Harnessing the information explosion - microfilm points the way', a seminar held by the Microfilm Association of Great Britain, 5 December: Miss Wilkie.

'The conservation of documents and maps', a symposium arranged by the University of Edinburgh Department of Education Studies, West Register House, Edinburgh, 7 December: Mr Cook.

b. Conferences

Annual Conference of the Orientalists' Group of the Standing Conference of National and University Libraries, British Library Lending Division, Boston Spa, 8 February: Mr Desmond and Miss Lloyd.

Visit of the Map Curators' Group of the British Cartographic Society to the British Library Map Room and exhibition of Chinese and Japanese maps, 8 March: Mr Cook.

Conference in commemoration of the quatercentenary of the Rām-caritmānas of Tulsī Dās, School of Oriental and African Studies 11-13 March: Mrs Tripathi, Mrs Biswas and Mrs Dawson.

Symposium on early photographic processes, Royal Photographic Society, 16 March: Mr Desmond, Mrs Rohatgi and Mr Marsh.

Conference on 'Leadership in South Asia', School of Oriental and African Studies, 26-29 March: Dr Bingle.

Conference of the British Association of Orientalists, Jesus College, Cambridge, 1-4 April: the Director and Dr Bingle.

Eleventh Conference of the South Asia Library Group, School of Oriental and African Studies, 19 April: The Director, Mrs Tripathi, and Dr Bingle who read a paper on the European Manuscripts in the India Office Library.

Seminar on 'Manuscripts: national and local policies', Liverpool Polytechnic, 7-8 May: The Director and Dr Bingle.

Conference of the Middle East Libraries Committee, University of Lancaster, 3 July: Mrs Sims-Williams.

Society of Archivists' Provincial Meeting, Lanchester College, Coventry, 10-12 July: The Director.

Visit of the Map Curators' Group of the British Cartographic Society to the Greater London Council Record Office and Library, London, 13 July: Mr Cook.

Conference of the South East Asia Library Group, University of Hull, 27 September: Mr Cook.

Society of Archivists' Repairers' Meeting, Shrewsbury, 1-3 October: Mr King and Mr Clare.

Twelfth Conference of the South Asia Library Group, India Office Library and Records, 11 October: The Director, Mr Desmond, Mr Moir, Miss Lloyd, Mrs Archer, Mr Farrington, Mrs Weston, Mrs Tripathi and Mr Cook.

Seminar on South Asian history, Oxford, 24 October: Dr Bingle read a paper on 'Private papers in the India Office Library'.

Society of Archivists' Annual General Meeting and Conference, Vintners' Hall, London, 4 December: Dr Bingle, Mr Farrington, Mr Dymond, Mr Cook, Mrs Seton.

British Records Association Annual General Meeting and Conference, 5-6 December: Mr Farrington, Dr Bingle, Mr Cook and Mrs Seton.

III PUBLICATIONS

Miss Lancaster

'Coventry' (separate fascicule for *Historic Towns*, ed by Mrs M. D. Lobel, vol 2) (London, 1974), pp vi, 13. 16 × 12 ins. 6 pp of maps by W. H. Johns. 6 reproductions of prints in pocket.

Mrs Archer

Artist adventurers in eighteenth century India: Thomas and William Daniell: a catalogue of an exhibition at Spink and Son Ltd, November 1974.

Dr Bingle

'Stanley Cecil Sutton' (*Bulletin of the British Association of Orientalists*, n.s. vol 7 (1974) pp 25-27).

IV ACADEMIC AND OTHER AWARDS

Mr David Blake, Research Officer in the Historical Section, was awarded the Diploma in Archive Administration after attending the course at the School of Library, Archive and Information Studies at University College London part-time.

Mr Marsh, Head of the Conservation Department, was elected a Fellow of the International Institute of Conservation in July.

V REPRESENTATION AND EXTERNAL ACTIVITIES

Asher's Guide to Botanical Periodicals (Amsterdam)

Editorial Board: Mr Desmond

Britain-India Forum

Committee: Dr Bingle

British in India Oral Archive

Secretary: Dr Bingle

Committee: the Director

British Academy

Committee on Oriental Documents: the Director

British Library

Committee on British Library Lending Services: the Director and Mr Desmond

British Records Association

Honorary Secretary: Mr Farrington

Editorial Committee (Chairman): the Director

Camberwell School of Art and Crafts

Part-time lecturer in the conservation of archive materials: Mr Bull

Friends of the National Libraries

Executive Committee: the Director

Garden History Society

Honorary Librarian: Mr Desmond

Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation, Carnegie-Mellon University, Pittsburgh, U.S.A.

Advisory Committee: Mr Desmond

Indian Historical Records Commission

Corresponding Member: the Director

International Association of the Vrindaban Research Institute

Council: the Director

National Maritime Museum

Committee on the Conservation of Portulan Charts: Mr Marsh and Mr Farrington

Ray Society

Vice President: Mr Desmond

School of Library, Archive and Information Studies, University College London

External Examiner, Diploma in Library and Information Studies and Diploma in Archive Administration: Miss Lloyd

Internal Examiner and Part-time Lecturer in Administrative History (Overseas), Diploma in Archive Administration: Mr Moir

School of Oriental and African Studies

Library Committee: the Director

Society for the Bibliography of Natural History

Committee: Mr Desmond

South Asia Library Group

Working Party for the Handbook of South Asian Bibliography: the Director

JOAN C. LANCASTER

Director

7 October 1975

List of Accessions and Accruals

I ACCESSIONS TO THE LIBRARY

a. Manuscripts

European

Bean Collection: Letters and papers, dated 1764–92, of *James Bean* (d. 1772), his wife *Cornelia née Barlow*, and other members of his family. Bean was assistant to Dawsonne Drake, Deputy-Governor of Manila, during the British occupation of 1762–64. The papers, comprising journals, copies of Drake's correspondence and notes on charges against Drake, provide fresh evidence on this controversial episode. 2 boxes. Deposited on permanent loan by Mrs L. K. Fothergill. MSS Eur E 336.

Skelton Collection: Papers, dated 1771–1873, of the Skelton family, comprising letters and papers of *Captain Philip Pittman*, Madras Engineers 1770–75; diaries, letters and papers of *Lieutenant-General John Skelton*, Lieutenant-Governor of St Helena 1813–16, and his wife *Mary née Pittman*; their sons *George Hougham*, Madras Civil Service 1829–45, *Charles Pittman*, Madras Civil Service 1830–36, and *John Watson*, Madras Cavalry 1834–37; and other members of the Skelton family. Among the more notable items are personal accounts of the Vellore Mutiny of 1806; correspondence, largely in French, between Mary Skelton and members of Napoleon's entourage on St Helena, mostly dating from after the death of Napoleon; and detailed lists of items required, in the early-nineteenth century, to equip writers and cadets for service in India. 4 boxes. Deposited on permanent loan by Miss P. M. Powell. MSS Eur E 334.

La Touche Collection: Letters, dated 1882–1910, of *Thomas Henry Digges La Touche*, Geological Survey of India 1881–1910, his wife *Anna née Handy* and their families in England, Ireland and India. The letters mainly contain family news but include references to La Touche's day-to-day activities during survey expeditions in India and Burma. Also included are letters from *Richard Dixon Oldham*, Geological Survey of India 1879–1904. 1 trunk. Presented by Mr M. C. D. La Touche. MSS Eur C 258.

Farr Collection: Papers, dated 1897–1921, of *Charles George Farr* (1848–1922), attorney and *vakil* of the High Court at Calcutta, and solicitor in England. Farr practised in India 1873–92 and 1894–97, and in England 1897–1922. The papers date from the latest period but reflect Farr's Indian interests. They include Indian appeals to the Privy Council and clients' papers concerning Indian properties and investments. 6 boxes. Deposited on permanent loan by Messrs Lee and Pembertons, Solicitors, via the British Records Association. MSS Eur E 333.

Erle Richards Collection: Additional papers, comprising letters, dated 1904-09, from *Isabel, née Butler, wife of Sir Henry Erle Richards* (1861-1922), Legal Member of the Viceroy's Council 1904-09, to her mother and sister in England. The letters provide a remarkably detailed description of the social and family life of the English governing class in India at the turn of the century, together with shrewd and sometimes amusing comments on the leading personalities of the day. 12 bundles. Presented by Lady Beckett. Added to MSS Eur F 122.

Stein Collection: Letters and papers, dated 1909-18, of *Sir (Mark) Aurel Stein* (1862-1943), explorer and orientalist, Archaeological Survey of India 1904-29. The collection contains correspondence with Dr Augustus Rudolf Frederic Hoernle, Professor Edward James Rapson and others relating to the study of manuscripts in the Stein Collection at the British Museum, and correspondence and accounts relating to the publication of *Serindia* (5 vols. Oxford, 1921) and *The Thousand Buddhas* (London, 1921). 2 boxes. Administrative deposit. MSS Eur D 815.

Archer Collection: Additional papers, dated 1940-74, mainly relating to the Santals, of *William George Archer* (b. 1907), Indian Civil Service 1930-48, Keeper, Indian Section, Victoria and Albert Museum, 1949-59. From December 1942 to June 1945 W. G. Archer held the post of Deputy Commissioner in the Santal Parganas, Bihar. It soon became apparent to him that, owing to their ignorance of Santal tribal law, Government officers were committing injustices. From 1945 to 1946 he was placed on special duty to record and codify Santal civil and criminal law. Copies of the resultant three reports, which were submitted to the Government of Bihar but not published, are now deposited. During his stay among the Santals Dr Archer also collected the village and forest songs and stories of the Santal people and exhaustively noted their rituals and ceremonies. During the years 1946 to 1949 he began writing a book on the Santals which, through pressure of other work, he was obliged to lay aside until 1972 when he completed the manuscript which was published as *The Hill of Flutes* (1974). An annotated copy of this book is included together with collated selections of Santal poetry and other related manuscript and printed materials, including published collections of Indian tribal poetry. 2 boxes. Deposited on permanent loan by Dr W. G. Archer. Added to MSS Eur D 677.*

Rance Collection: Letters and papers, dated 1945-72, of *Major-General Sir Hubert Elvin Rance* (1898-1974), as Director of Civil Affairs, Burma 1945-46, and as Governor of Burma 1946-48. The papers, comprising mainly correspondence with the Burma Office, are primarily concerned with political and constitutional developments in Burma between 1945 and 1948. Other correspondents include Lord Mountbatten of Burma and Malcolm Macdonald, Governor-General of Malaya, Singapore and British Borneo 1946-48. From

*This collection is closed for the present.

1950 to 1955 Sir Hubert Rance was Governor of Trinidad and Tobago. In 1956 he paid a return visit to Burma as an official guest of the Burmese Government. Related correspondence, press-cuttings and papers are included in the collection. 4 boxes. Presented by Sir Hubert Rance in 1972 and by Lady Rance in 1974. *MSS Eur F 169*.*

Journal, dated 1781-84, of *Lieutenant Richard Runwa Bowyer, RN*, 2nd Lieutenant on the *Hannibal* which was captured by a French squadron under Admiral de Suffren in January 1782. Some 460 English prisoners were later put ashore at Cuddalore and delivered up, despite their protests, to the custody of Haidar Ali's forces. Bowyer describes the subsequent marches to Bangalore and to other forts in Mysore, and vividly describes the trying and unusual circumstances of a lengthy imprisonment in the hands of capricious jailors (Plate XI). 1 vol. Purchased. *MSS Eur A 94*.

Volume of papers and letters, dated 1789-1802, compiled by *Dr William Roxburgh* (1751-1815), Madras Medical Service 1776-80, Superintendent of Samalkot Botanic Garden, near Coconada 1781-93, Superintendent of Calcutta Botanic Gardens and Chief Botanist of the East India Company 1793-1813, author of *Flora Indica*, published posthumously in 1832. The compilation is primarily concerned with the natural products of India and includes papers and correspondence on the collection of seeds, the identification of species, irrigation and the cultivation of crops, and reports on saltpetre and minerals. Frequent correspondents were Dr Christopher Samuel John, Danish missionary at Tranquebar and Dr Benjamin Heyne who succeeded Roxburgh at Samalkot. 1 vol. Purchased. *MSS Eur D 809*.

Copy of a letter, dated 2 June 1799, from an officer who served under Major-General George Harris, later first Baron Harris of Seringapatam and Mysore, at the siege of Seringapatam and the defeat of Tipu Sultan in May 1799. The writer describes the campaign against Tipu, the events of the siege including Tipu's death and the appearance of the fort and island of Seringapatam. ff 13. Phillipps MS 14821. Purchased. *MSS Eur B 276*.

Letters and papers, c 1773-1880, of *Major-General John Ludlow* (1801-82), Bengal Army 1819-54, mainly concerning his campaign for the suppression of *sati* and female infanticide in Rajputana; papers and correspondence relating to the army service of *Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Henry Ludlow* (1805-50), Bengal Artillery 1827-50; and other miscellaneous papers. 1 folder. Presented by Mr V. Wall via the Imperial War Museum. *MSS Eur D 814*.

Letter, dated 27 October 1802, from Mr A. Booth of London to the Revd T. Cursham of Mansfield concerning a five-year interval in the Returns of Soldiery from Cawnpore, received at East India House. ff 2. Purchased. *MSS Eur B 282*.

William Price's narrative of Sir Gore Ouseley's embassy to Persia 1810-12. The account, which breaks off on 6 April 1811, mainly describes the voyage

*These papers are closed for the present.

to Persia, via Brazil, Tristan da Cunha, Cochin and Bombay. William Price (1780-1830), orientalist, was assistant secretary and interpreter to Ouseley, and subsequently wrote a fuller account in *A Journal of the British Embassy to Persia, embellished with numerous views taken in India and Persia* (London 1825). 1 vol. pp 39. Phillipps MS 16593. Purchased. MSS Eur E 332.

Letters, dated March-November 1821, from Colonel William Blackburne (later Major-General Sir William Blackburne) (1764-1839), Madras Army, Resident at Tanjore 1801-23, proffering advice and instruction to the Maharaja of Pudukkottai and Raghunatha Tondiman, his brother. Also included is a letter, dated May 1821, from Sir Thomas Sevestre, Madras Medical Service 1809-37, concerning the vaccination of the Maharaja's son. ff 12. Purchased. MSS Eur D 812.

Letters, dated 1840-51, from Lieutenant Henry Mackenzie Fleming (d 1852), HM 44th Regiment, to his parents and sister in England. Lieutenant Fleming served in Sind and Afghanistan 1841-43, and in the 2nd Sikh War 1848-49, when he was present at the battle of Chilianwala. 1 file. Presented by Mr H. W. M. Hodges via Mr F. Marsh. MSS Eur C 260.

Manuscript copy of *Florentia*, Lady Sale's account of her experiences during the 1st Afghan war, published in 1843 as *A journal of the disasters in Afghanistan, 1841-2*. Lady Sale (1790-1853), wife of Major-General Sir Robert Henry Sale (1782-1845), second-in-command of the British forces in Afghanistan 1839-42, survived the Kabul rising of October 1841; the subsequent British retreat, and capture and imprisonment under Akbar Khan until September 1842. 1 vol. Phillipps MS 16463. Purchased. MSS Eur B 275.

Three logs, dated 1846-49, kept by Charles Dinsdale, midshipman, of the voyages of the *Owen Glendower* from London to Bombay and back 1846-47 and 1847-48, and the voyage of the *Trafalgar* from London to Madras and Calcutta and back 1848-49. The logs contain passenger and crew lists, descriptions and dimensions of the two ships and details of cargo carried. The first two logs are illustrated with amusing pen-and-ink drawings. 1 vol. Purchased. MSS Eur D 813.

Anonymous account c 1850, of service in India and Aden between 1840 and 1843, written by an officer of the 78th Highland Regiment. The writer gives a favourable view of the pay and conditions of a soldier's life in India and describes the military expedition to Sind in 1843. 1 vol. Purchased. MSS Eur B 277.

Volume of official correspondence, dated 1856-1912, comprising the record of service of William Robert Green, Ensign, 3rd Battalion, 60th Regiment of Foot 1863-65, who served with the Bengal Police from 1865 to 1897. 1 vol. Deposited on permanent loan by St Antony's College, Oxford. MSS Eur B 279.

Letter-book, dated 1860-61, of Lieutenant Hugh Christian Menzies (1832-1901) and Lieutenant William Peatt Harrison (1830-67) of the Madras Army, as Deputy Commissioners, Mergui, British Burma, containing copies of

The Shaman is now enlarged. He lodged
 under some Tamarind Trees, & killed 2
 Snakes of an uncommon kind; they are
 called Cowragans; their Bite is instant
 Death. In this day's March we passed
 by 1500 Bullocks that carried Rice.
 Rice & Water have been our only supplies
 these 2 days past. Aug^r 25th Marched
 as usual and passed by, where some of
 Haidar Ally's Forces were encamped.
 His Camp to us, who were acquainted
 with the European mode of encamping
 seemed a very ridiculous one. The
 Country, as we go along, seems to wear
 a more pleasing aspect, than that
 thro' which we have already passed.
 Departed this Day another of the Shamans.
 At Night lodged under the 'Cover of Trees.
 We got into as usual, in which, we are
 now pretty well accustomed. I find by
 this Time, that nothing can be more
 prejudicial to persons in Affliction than
 to suffer their Spirits to be depressed,
 & that they should rather endeavour to

PLATE XI Extract from the journal of Lieutenant R. R. Bowyer, RN, in which
 he describes the conditions of his imprisonment under Haidar Ali and
 Tipu Sultan from 1782 to 1784. MSS Eur A 94 (see p 69)

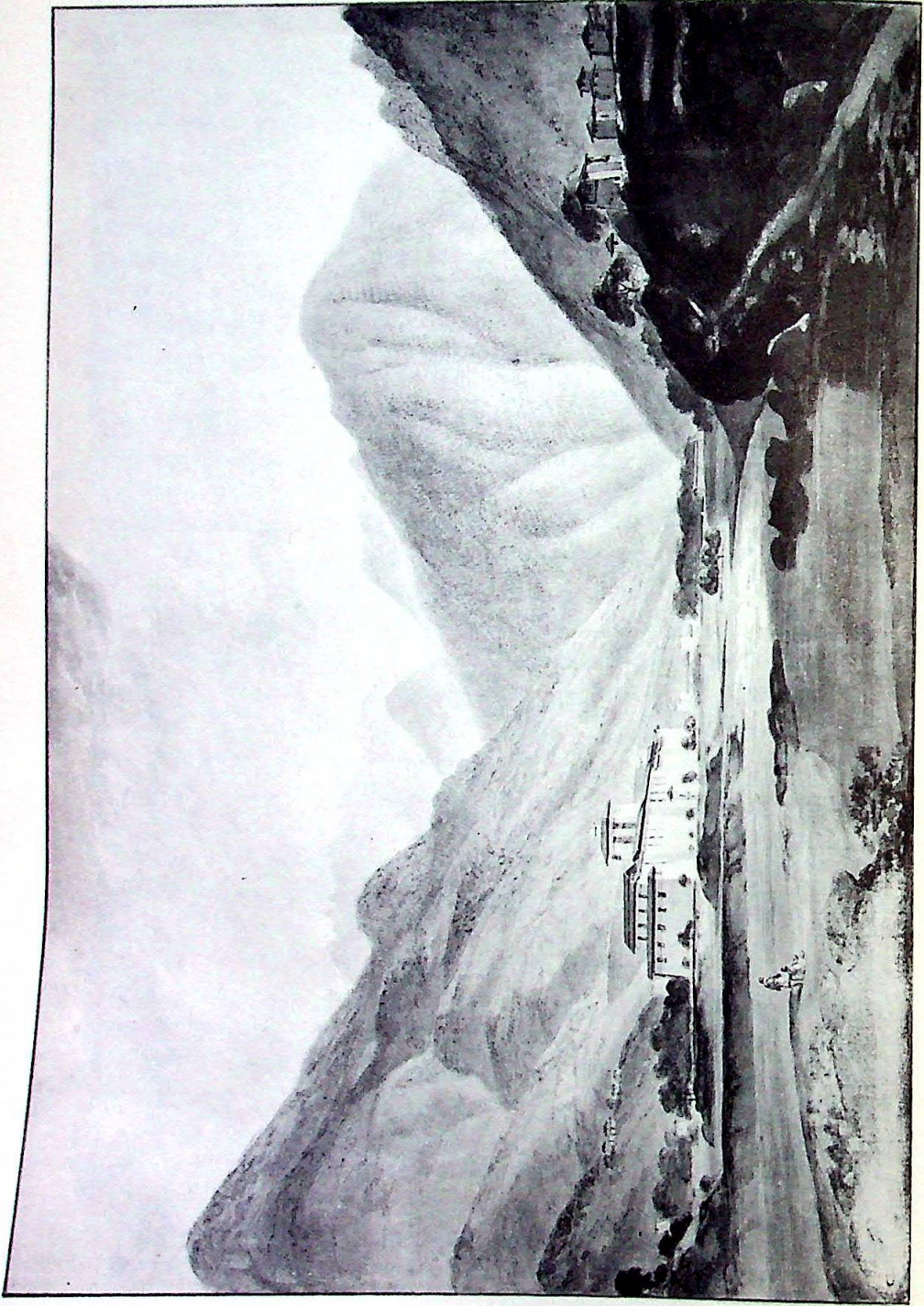


PLATE XII The palace at Punakha, Bhutan. By S. Davis, 1783; made during the embassy of Captain S. Turner to Tibet. *WD 3271* (see p 78)

letters written mainly to the Commissioner of Tenasserim Province. The contents include details of land revenue assessment and collection, figures for the production and export of minerals, descriptions of the occupations and customs of the inhabitants of Mergui district and other administrative and judicial matters. 1 vol. Presented by Dr Hugh Tinker. *MSS Eur G 66*.

Manuscript volume, compiled by Sir William Foster (1863-1951), Superintendent of Records, India Office 1907-23, and Historiographer to the India Office 1923-27, of material relating to India in the *Reports of the Historical Manuscripts Commission* published between 1870 and 1894, together with an index. Transferred from the European Printed Books Section. *MSS Eur D 816*.

Typescript copy of the memoirs of Major-General Sir George Scott-Moncrieff (1855-1924), Royal Engineers 1876-1918, as an officer in India 1877-85, and as Commander, Royal Engineers, in the China Expeditionary Force 1900-01. The memoirs provide a perceptive commentary on the life and attitudes of an Engineers officer, an informative account of engineering work carried out by Scott-Moncrieff and his contemporaries, and a portrayal of the events of the Afghan Campaign 1878-80, and the China Expedition. 2 vols. Deposited on permanent loan by St Antony's College, Oxford. *MSS Eur C 259*.

Manuscript entitled 'Personal reminiscences of Sandhurst and travels in India' by Major Richard Pilkington Jackson (1868-1914), Indian Army 1888-1908, compiler of *Historical records of the 13th Madras Infantry* (London 1898). Major Pilkington served mainly in Madras and Burma and his memoirs are a meticulous record of his army career. Also included are personal documents, reviews of his compilation and three diaries, dated 1895-97. 4 vols and 2 packets. Deposited on permanent loan by St Antony's College, Oxford. *MSS Eur D 811*.

Letter, dated 30 April 1889, from Florence Nightingale (1820-1910) to Thomas Gillham Hewlett (1831-89), Bombay Medical Service 1854-88, Sanitary Commissioner for Bombay 1893-98. The letter seeks information on several points including Hewlett's health, the possibility of engaging a good English engineer for Ahmedabad municipality and the effectiveness of the Bombay Sanitary Department. ff 3. Purchased. *MSS Eur B 278*.

Personal memoirs, dated 1890-99, of Captain Hugh Bixby Luard (1862-1944), Indian Medical Service 1890-1907. As a regimental surgeon, Luard served at Gilgit, Hunza Nagar, Bunji and Chilas 1891-95, and accompanied the Chitral and Tirah expeditions 1895-97. He was invalided home in 1899. The memoirs, which were written in 1937, are based on his diaries and contain extracts from them. They also include biographical notes on many of his Army colleagues. 1 vol. Presented by the Ministry of Defence. *MSS Eur C 262*.

Letters and papers, c 1897-1928, of Sarojini Naidu, Indian poet and reformer (1879-1949), comprising letters to a friend in England; an autobiographical

essay entitled 'Sunalini: a passage from her life', dating from her stay in Europe, 1895-98; and two poems from the same period. ff 14. Purchased. *MSS Eur A 95*.

Visitor's book, dated 1898-1900, belonging to Lady Lockhart, wife of General Sir William Lockhart (1841-1900), Commander-in-Chief, India 1898-1900, containing approximately 2,000 signatures of visitors to her home in India, including that, dated 23 February 1899, of Lieutenant Winston Spencer Churchill, 4th Hussars. 1 vol. Purchased. *MSS Eur D 810*.

Two small note books, dated 1914-16, comprising the diary of *Private David Balcombe*, H Company, 4th Battalion, the Queen's (Royal West Surrey) Regiment. Private Balcombe joined his regiment just before it was ordered to India and describes the daily routine of regimental life in Northern India. Purchased. *MSS Eur A 92*.

Six letters, dated 1915-17, from *Arthur Christopher Benson* (1862-1925), Master of Magdalene College, Cambridge, 1915-25, to Miss Elizabeth Sharpe of Limbdi, Kathiawar, mainly concerning the education of the Thakur Sahib's son. Nine letters, dated 1924-33, from *Rabindranath Tagore* (1861-1941) to Miss Sharpe thanking her for presents of *ghee* and promises of support for the Visva-Bharati University, and mentioning plans for visiting Limbdi and the Thakur Sahib, Sir Daulat Singh, whose biography Miss Sharpe was writing. ff 22. Purchased. *MSS Eur B 280*.

Typescript account by *Captain Thomas William Barnard* (b 1885), Director of the Government X-ray Institute, Madras Medical Service 1920-41, of the creation of a Radiological Service for South India, together with a note by Captain Barnard on portraits formerly at Government House Madras. 1 folder. Presented by Captain T. W. Barnard via Mr J. S. Kyle. *MSS Eur C 261*.

Papers, dated 1924-74, of *Robert Charles Case* (b 1893), Indian State Railways 1919-45, comprising letters, reminiscences, lecture notes and articles. Mr Case joined the East Bengal Railway in 1922, subsequently serving with the Great Indian Peninsular Railway before being appointed to the Railway Board in 1934. His papers contain valuable information on the organisation and development of the Indian railway system in the inter-war period. In 1940 he was appointed Assistant Deputy Director-General, Munitions Production Department, and experienced Japanese air-raids and the Bengal famine, as well as the problems caused by the political situation in India during the war years. 1 box. Presented by Mr R. C. Case. *MSS Eur E 335*.

Diary, dated 28 Aug to 26 Dec 1925, of a tour of India and Ceylon, by *Dr Charles Macpherson*, *Mus D* (1870-1927), Organist of St Paul's Cathedral 1916-27. Dr Macpherson visited India and Ceylon in his capacity as Examiner for the Associated Board of the Royal Academy of Music and the Royal College of Music. 1 vol. Presented by Mr Wilfred W. Russell. *MSS Eur A 93*.

Three letters, dated 1928-31, and an undated letter, from *Mahatma*

Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi to 'my dear Charlie' [the Revd Charles Freer Andrews] (1871-1940), in which he discusses the desirability of circulating in the West a selection of the writings of Lala Lajpat Rai, comments on the situation in India where 'unthinkable repression is going on' and, in a letter dated 10 Feb 1931, reports the 'stunning blow' of the death of Motilal Nehru. ff 7. Purchased. MSS Eur B 281.

Facsimile of letter, dated 19 Jan 1948, from *Mahatma Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi* (1869-1948) to Sir Abdul Halim Ghuznavi, informing him that he had ended his fast on the previous day. f 1. Purchased. MSS Eur A 96.

Letter, dated 28 July 1970, from the Revd Oliver George Lewis (1894-1973), Indian Ecclesiastical Establishment 1929-33, to John Stewart Kyle (b 1898), Hon Sec, Indian Government Officers (Retd) Association, recounting the means by which press reports of the bomb attack against Lord Hardinge at Delhi in 1912 reached London ahead of official communication. ff 6. Presented by Mr J. S. Kyle. MSS Eur A 97.

Complete set of papers on the theme 'Leadership in South Asia' read at a Conference in March 1974 and to seminars 1972-74, organised by the Centre of South Asian Studies, School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London. Also included is a set of papers on the theme 'Aspects of Religion in South Asia' presented at a seminar, 30 Mar - 2 Apr 1971. 1 box. Presented by the School of Oriental and African Studies. MSS Eur D 817.

'The relationship between Burmese social classes and British-Indian policy on the behaviour of the Burmese political elite, 1937-42', by *Robert Henry Taylor, MA*: thesis submitted to Cornell University for the degree of doctor of philosophy in 1974. Mr Taylor based his research on the files of the Burma Office in the India Office Records. 1 vol. Presented by South East Asia Program, Cornell University. MSS Eur C 264.

Persian

Tārīkh i padshāhān-i 'Ajam. A history of Iran from the reign of Gayūmart until the Qājār ruler Muhammad Shah A.H. 1250-64 (A.D. 1834-48). ff 82. 32 by 21 cm. Lacquered binding. I.O. 4753.

Riāz al-mazāhib. A description, by Pandit Māthurā Nāth of Malwa, of Hindu castes and sects, including Jains and Sikhs, with portrait illustrations. The work was composed in A.H. 1228 (A.D. 1813) at the request of Robert Thomas John Glyn of the Bengal Civil Service, 1804-13, and Officiating Magistrate at Benares, 1811-13. This, the only known illustrated copy, is probably the original as Glyn's signature appears at both ends of the work. The manuscript also contains a list of contents in English, probably in Glyn's handwriting. ff 75. 24 by 16 cm. I.O. 4754.

The following MSS formed part of the library of Sir Thomas Phillipps (1792-1872):

Phillipps MS 7030. From the papers of the orientalist Sir William Jones (1746-94). Proof sheets of the 1788 Calcutta printed edition of Hātifi's *Lailā*

Majmūn edited by Sir William Jones, with corrections in his hand. The proof sheets lack only the English title and Jones's introduction. ff 72. 26 by 17 cm. Contemporary Indian blind-stamped leather binding. I.O. 4755.

Five volumes from the papers of the orientalist and East India Company Servant *Richard Johnson* (1753-1807):

Phillipps MS 17038. Copies of two treaties in Persian with parallel English translations, establishing friendship between Nizām 'Alī of Hyderabad and the East India Company, dated 12 November 1766 and 23 February 1768. The volume also contains other English translations of treaties. The text of this manuscript is identical with that of C. U. Aitchison's *Collection of Treaties, Engagements and Sanads* (Calcutta 1929), vol 9, pp 22-34 ff 33. 38 by 23 cm. I.O. 4756/1.

Phillipps MS 23116. Miscellaneous papers including accounts; a list of trees in Johnson's garden at Ras Paklā; lists of grants; a list of flowers; letters; and copies of treaties signed between Shujā 'al-Daulah the Nawāb Wazīr of Oudh, and the East India Company in 1765 and 1768. ff 59. I.O. 4756/2.

Phillipps MS 9967. A letter-book of Persian correspondence, with parallel English translations, 1781-82, of the East India Company's Residency at the Court of the Nawāb Wazīr of Oudh, then Āṣaf al-Daulah. ff 64. 42 by 28 cm. I.O. 4756/3.

Phillipps MS 23119. Papers including accounts, correspondence and copies of various agreements. ff 26. I.O. 4756/4.

Phillipps MS 18980. Includes a document concerning the lease of a house in Alipur (Calcutta) to Richard Johnson. ff 4. I.O. 4756/5.

Sanskrit

The following MSS formed part of the library of Sir Thomas Phillipps (1792-1872):

Phillipps MS 34013. Collection of *Sir William Jones's* papers, comprising a copy of a devanāgarī inscription upon a stone monument discovered at Haragowree Mandap near Buddal, 1780; short manuscript extracts from three Sanskrit works: *Durgāśaranam*, *Pancasiddhāntikā* and *Pārāśaratantra* (I.O. *Sanskrit* 4012, 4013, 4014) all with notes in ink by Jones; copy of an inscription on the bust of Isis and related drawings; copy of an inscription in the Bowanny Cave near Vellour, with a sketch-map of the cave's location; two letters to Jones from William Stewart in Muttrah dated 10 November 1788 and 24 March 1789, concerning copies made of inscriptions on Firoz Shah's obelisk near Shahjahanabad and other monuments of his reign; 26 large copies of the inscriptions on Firoz Shah's obelisk; a pen-and-ink sketch of an elephant holding a flower in its trunk; two strips of laminated cloth, one depicting Hindu deities, the other depicting Bodhisattvas. 35 items. Or *Misc* 1.

b. Photocopies of manuscripts

Copies of eight letters, dated 1761–85, from *John Johnstone* (1734–95), Bengal Civil Service 1750–65, Resident at Burdwan 1763–65, to his brothers James and William (later Pulteney), and to James Balmain. Johnstone joined the Bengal Council in 1761 and was Resident at Burdwan from 1762 until 1765. In 1764 he was briefly suspended from the service, but reinstated. Soon afterwards, however, he resigned and was later prosecuted by the Company for his alleged extortion of large sums from the new Nabob Najmud-Daulah and for his embezzlement of part of the Burdwan revenue. Letters of 1785 reflect his attempts to help Dr Ebenezer Macfai of Edinburgh and George Johnstone, his sick brother. ff 16. Xeroxed by kind permission of the Huntington Library, San Marino, California, and presented by Mr M. M. Stuart. *Photo Eur 117.*

Copy of letter-book, dated 1767–71, of *John Johnstone* (1734–95), Bengal Civil Service 1750–65, Resident at Burdwan 1763–65, containing copies of letters concerning financial transactions, including dealings in Indian stock. 1 vol. Presented via Mr M. M. Stuart. *Photo Eur 109.*

Copy of a letter, dated 28 Jan 1775, from *Major John Stainforth* (d 1781), 2nd Bengal European Regiment 1765–81, to his uncle, probably Richard Terrick, Bishop of London 1764–77. Stainforth gives an unfavourable account of Shuja-ud-daula's involvement with the Rohillas between 1772 and his death on 26 January 1775, and in particular describes his own regiment's part in the campaign of April 1774. Enclosed in the letter are copies of Orders from the Commander-in-Chief, Colonel Champion, dated 23 and 24 Apr 1774 (before and after the battle of Miranpur Katra), and Governor and Council's Orders to the Regiments, dated 28 May 1774. Also enclosed are two drawings: a numbered plan of Lal Dhang [in the Siwalik Mountains near Najibabad, U.P.] with key, and a map of the country between Hardwar [U.P.] and the Regiment's camp on the Ganges. ff. 18. Xeroxed by kind permission of the Earl of Harrowby, Sandon Hall, Staffordshire. *Photo Eur 115.*

Copies of official diaries, dated 1892–96, of the Political Officer, North Lushai Hills. The diaries were printed for distribution in India and were not normally sent to London. They contain information on the state of Lushai society, the disturbances of 1892 and general administrative matters. 1 folder. Presented by Mr J. D. Willis via Mrs Sally Hofmann. *Photo Eur 108.*

Copies of papers, dated 1896–1924, of *James Thomas Gillespie* (1869–1940), Indian Civil Service 1892–1920, comprising press-cuttings on the Moplah Rising of 1896 and correspondence concerning decisions reached by the Indian National Congress in 1923. Also included are copies of press-cuttings relating to the work of the *Revd William Hewitt Gillespie* (1868–1920), Presbyterian Missionary in Manchuria 1892–1920. ff 16. Deposited on permanent loan by St Antony's College, Oxford. *Photo Eur 112.*

Copies of three documents, dated 1907–50, relating to the criminal activi-

ties of the followers of the Pir Kingri, the Hurs, including a paper, dated 1950, written by *Bernard Wilfred Budd* (b 1912) Indian Civil Service 1935-47, Inspector-General of Prisons, Government of Sind 1949-52. ff 28. Presented by Mr B. W. Budd. *Photo Eur 114.**

Copies of letters, dated 1961-62, received by *Arthur Courtenay Farran* (1890-1962), Indian Educational Service, Principal of Karnatak College, Dharwar, 1930-45, from former colleagues and friends in India, together with a note by Farran critical of western society. ff 21. Presented by Mrs Guy Bloxam. *Photo Eur 113.*

Copies of typescript article, dated 1972, entitled 'An inventory of the Javanese paper manuscripts in the Mackenzie Collection, India Office Library, London', by *Professor Donald E. Weatherbee*. This article, prepared for publication in the *Bijdragen voor Taal-Land en Volkenkunde*, provides the most complete and accurate list of these manuscripts to date. ff 60. Presented by Professor D. E. Weatherbee. *Photo Eur 107.*

c. Drawings

European

European bungalow, probably at Chittagong, Bengal. Watercolour, 3½ by 5 ins. By an unknown artist, c 1810. Presented by Mrs W. G. Archer. *WD 3266.*

Five drawings of landscapes at Tashichodzong, Thimpu and Punakha in Bhutan. Watercolour, various sizes. By Samuel Davis during the embassy of Captain Samuel Turner to Tibet, 1783. Purchased. *WD 3267-71* (Plate XII).

View of Leh (Kashmir). Crayon, 14 by 19½ ins. By Ayrton Pullen, c 1866. Purchased. *WD 3272.*

House of Malik Azim Khan, Aret, Afghanistan. Wash drawing, 17¼ by 24½ ins. By H. C. B. Tanner, 1879. Purchased. *WD 3273.*

An album containing fifty-eight drawings of landscapes made during Sir Gore Ouseley's embassy to Persia on a journey from Bushire to Tehran via Shiraz and Isfahan. Watercolour, various sizes. By Lieut-Col. J. D'Arcy, 1811-12. Purchased. *WD 3274.*

Seventy-two drawings of landscapes, architecture and sculpture in Nepal (Plates XIII, XIV). Watercolour, various sizes. By Dr H. A. Oldfield, 1850-58. Purchased. *WD 3275-346.*

Ten drawings of landscapes in Nepal. Wash, various sizes. By Margaret A. Oldfield, 1857-59. Purchased. *WD 3347-56.*

Four drawings of the church, Ahmednagar (Bombay), the church and cantonments, Bhuj (Cutch). Pastel, various sizes. By 'H.P.', an unknown army officer or his wife, 1850 and 1851. Purchased. *WD 3357-60.*

Twenty drawings made in Egypt, Jerusalem, Rajasthan and Kashmir. Watercolour, various sizes. By Mary Agnes Smith, stepmother of Sir James

*These papers are closed for the present.

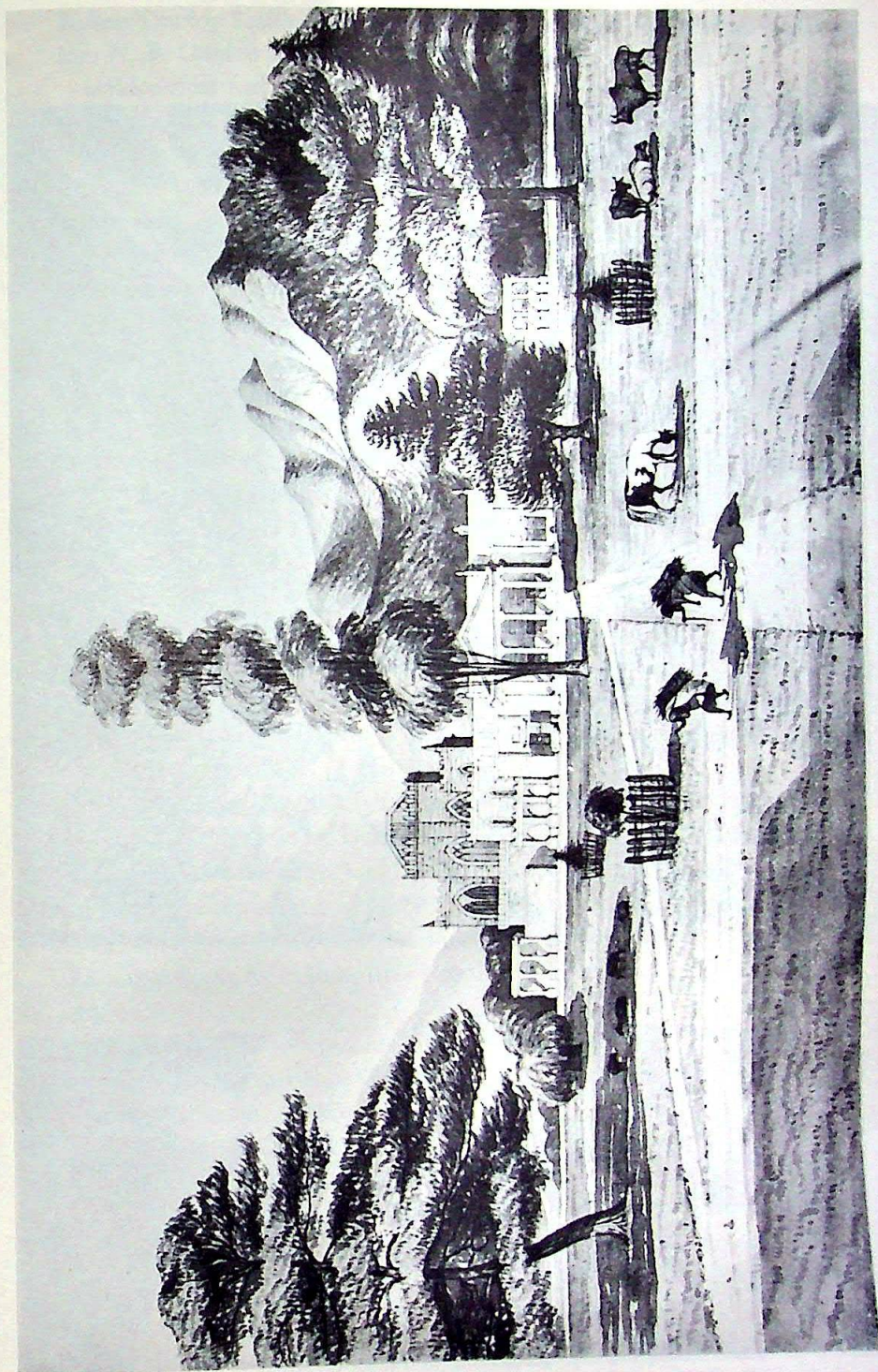


PLATE XIII The old British Residency, Kathmandu, Nepal. By Dr H. A. Oldfield, 1850. WD 3275 (see p 78)

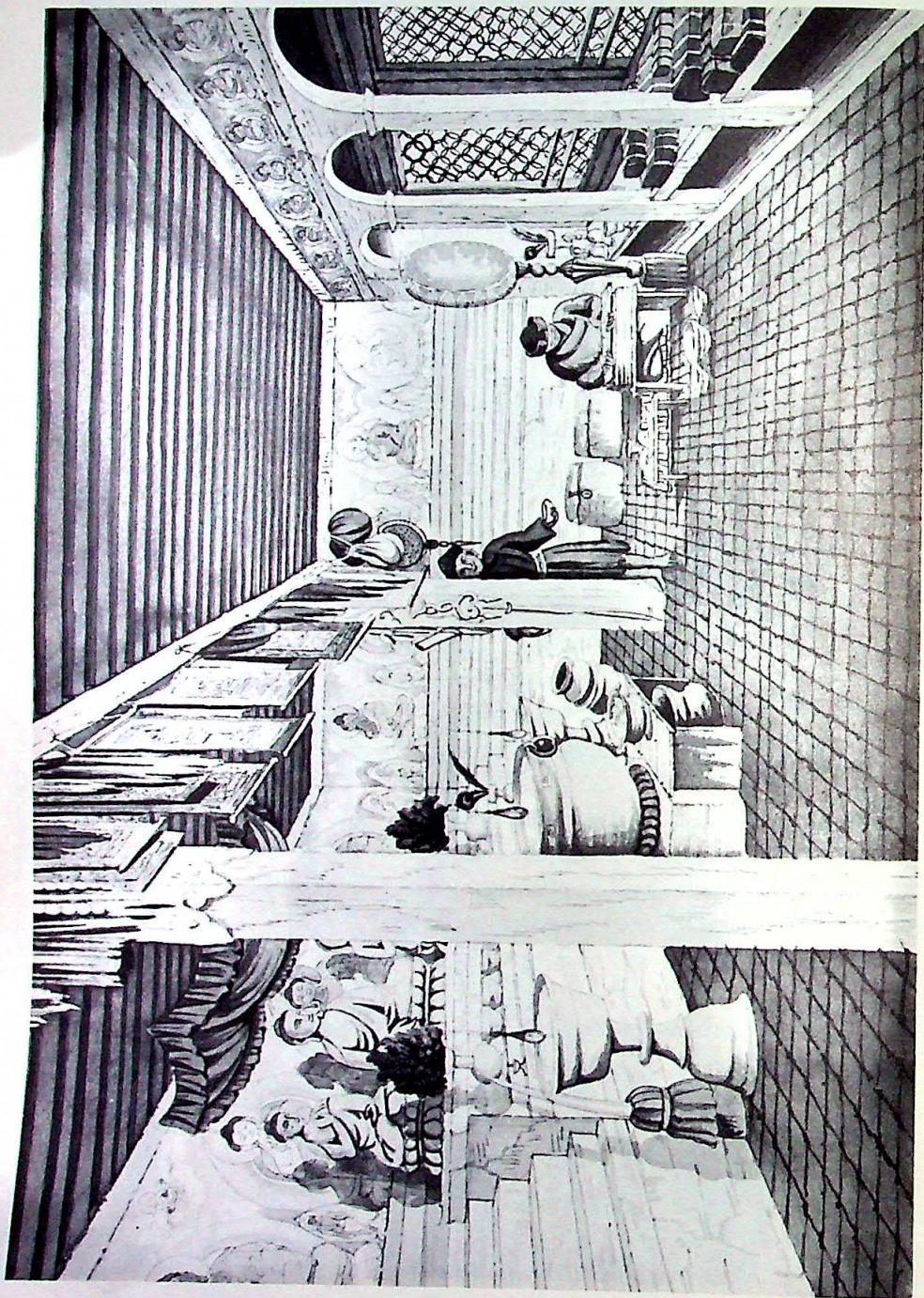


PLATE XIV Interior of a monastery, Swayambhunath, Nepal. By Dr H. A. Oldfield, 1855. *WD 3301* (see p 78)

Rahert Dunlop Smith, 1891 and 1907-08. Deposited on permanent loan by Mrs N. B. Dunlop and Miss J. Dunlop Smith. *WD 3361-80*.

Unidentified fort probably in South India. Watercolour, $9\frac{1}{2}$ by $20\frac{1}{2}$ ins. Anon, c 1795. Presented by Mr James Money. *WD 3382*.

View from Government House, Calcutta, showing Chandpal Ghat and Esplanade Row. Watercolour, $7\frac{1}{4}$ by 10 ins. Anon, c 1840-45. Purchased. *WD 3384*.

Six drawings of flowers in Nepal. Watercolour, various sizes. By Dr H. A. Oldfield, c 1850. Purchased. *NHD 51*.

Oriental

A palladian mansion probably in Madras. Watercolour, $10\frac{1}{4}$ by $16\frac{1}{2}$ ins. By a Madras artist, c 1835. Presented by Miss M. Tait. *Add Or 3280*.

The unveiling of Draupadi. Gouache, 15 by 11 ins. By a Delhi artist, c 1910. Presented by Mr Michael Archer. *Add Or 3281*.

Two sections of a parabaik depicting ceremonies at the court of Thibaw, King of Burma 1876-86. Gouache, $15\frac{3}{4}$ by $28\frac{1}{4}$ ins. Purchased. *Add Or 3282-83*.

(i) King Thibaw receiving homage from his court officials on a Kadaw day; (ii) King Thibaw inspecting a favourite elephant.

Ten drawing illustrating the uniforms of various ranks in the Nepal army. Watercolour, $10\frac{1}{2}$ by $7\frac{1}{2}$ ins. By a Nepali or Indian artist, c 1860. Purchased. *Add Or 3284-93*.

Fourteen drawings illustrating the costume and customs of various people in Nepal. Watercolour, various sizes. By Nepali or Indian artists, c 1860. Purchased. *Add Or 3294-307*.

Portrait of two of the wives of H. H. Maharaja Sir Jang Bahadur Kunwar Rana (1817-77), Prime Minister and Commander-in-Chief of Nepal 1846-77. Gouache, 13 by $11\frac{1}{4}$ ins. By a Nepali artist, Katmandu, c 1855. Purchased. *Add Or 3308*.

North front of Government House, Calcutta, with the Marquess of Hastings leaving in a carriage. Watercolour, $14\frac{1}{2}$ by 21 ins. By a Calcutta artist, c 1815. Purchased. *Add Or 3309*.

Twenty-three designs for wall-paintings. Watercolour, various sizes (Frontispiece). By Maithil Brahmin and Maithil Kayasth women, Bihar, c 1880-1940. Purchased. *Add Or 3310-32*.

Forty-six paintings of religious, mythological and everyday subjects. Watercolour, various sizes. By Kalighat artists, Calcutta, c 1860-1925. Purchased. *Add Or 3333-78*.

One hundred and eighty-one drawings illustrating Santal customs and legends, the Tigers' God, and the Krishna story (Plate XV). Watercolour, various sizes. By Jadupatua artists, Bihar, c 1920-45. Purchased. *Add Or 3379-559*.

One hundred and two drawings for caskets used in the worship of the

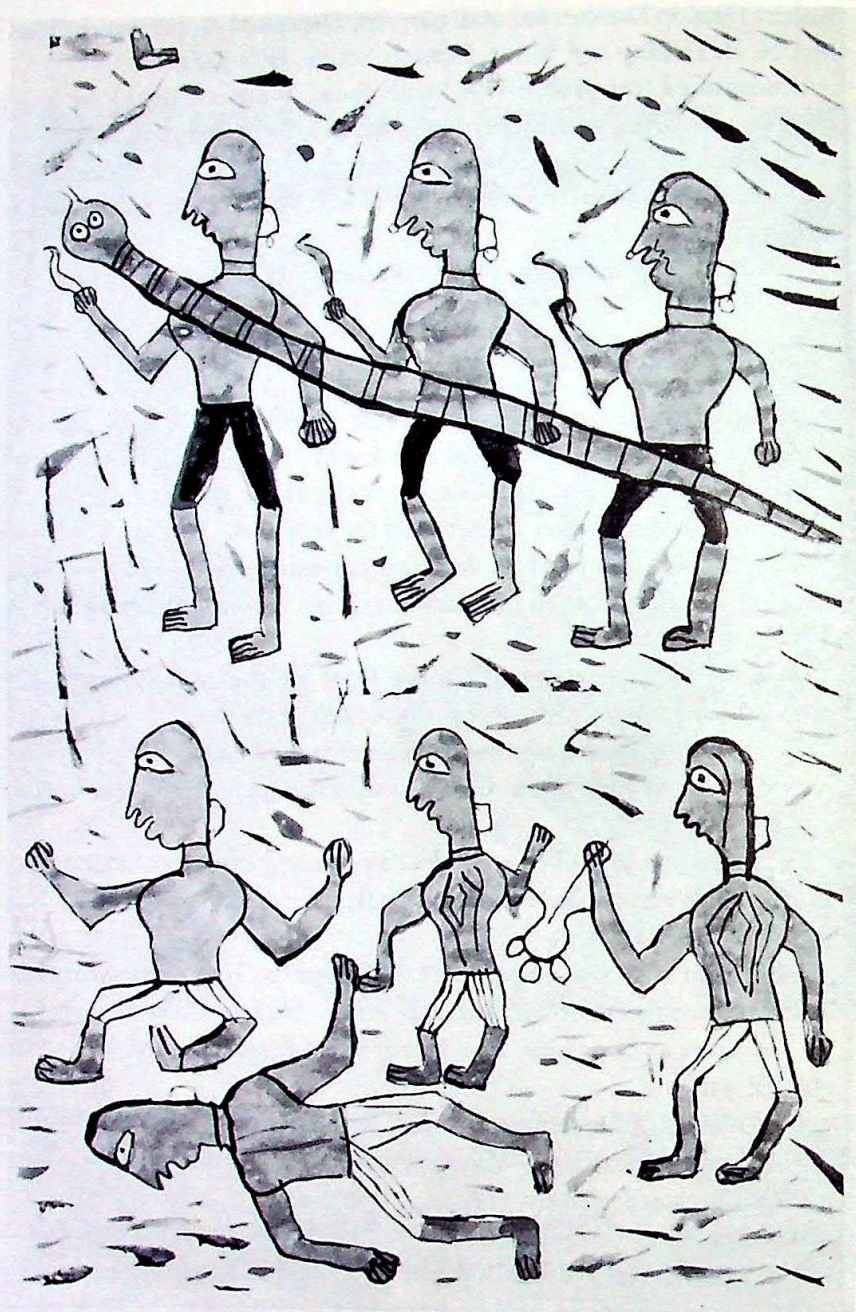


PLATE XV Santals preparing python meat and rice beer at the Baha festival.
Part of a scroll painting by Madhu Chitrakar of Pipla village, Jamtara
subdivision, Santal Parganas, Bihar. Add Or 3540 (see p 81)

snake goddess, Bishahari. Watercolour, various sizes. By Mali artists, Bihar, 1938. Purchased. *Add Or* 3560-661.

One hundred and six paintings of the Jagannatha trio and temple, Puri. Gouache on cloth and paper, various sizes. By Puri painters, Orissa, c 1800-1960. Purchased. *Add Or* 3662-767.

Portrait of Wajid Ali Shah (1819-87), King of Oudh 1847-56. Gouache, 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ by 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ ins. By a Lucknow artist, c 1865. Purchased. *Add Or* 3678.

Twenty-nine drawings of arms in the armoury of the Maharaja of Patiala (Punjab). Watercolour, various sizes. By Birj Mohan Lal, 1893. Deposited on permanent loan by Mrs N. B. Dunlop and Miss J. Dunlop Smith. *Add Or* 3769-97.

Five paintings depicting labourers, an ascetic, a well, a stick-dance and a temple car at Srirangam. Gouache on mica, 6 by 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ ins. By Trichinopoly artists, c 1850. Presented by Lady Fermor. *Add Or* 3798-802.

A Calcutta paddle-steamer with three Europeans on board. Watercolour, 11 by 16 $\frac{1}{4}$ ins. By a Kalighat artist, Calcutta, c 1860. Purchased with the assistance of Mr R. E. Lewis. *Add Or* 3803.

Marriage fan depicting Durga and a bride. Watercolour on paper and bamboo, 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ by 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins. By a Maithil Kayasth woman, Bihar, c 1940. Presented by Dr and Mrs W. G. Archer. *Add Or* 3804.

Marriage fan decorated with tassels depicting a horse and a peacock. Watercolour on pith and bamboo, 10 by 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ ins. By a Mali painter, Bihar, 1938. Presented by Dr and Mrs W. G. Archer. *Add Or* 3805.

Elevation and ground plan of the bungalow of a British officer at Bhuj (Cutch). Watercolour, 11 by 15 ins. By a Cutch artist, 1851. Purchased. *Add Or* 3806-07.

d. Prints

View from the Government House, Calcutta, showing one of the gateways and buildings along Esplanade Row, including the Town Hall. Coloured lithograph by an unknown artist and engraver perhaps F. Fiebig. No place or date, c 1845. Purchased with its original watercolour (WD 3384). *P* 867.

'Bishop's College, near Calcutta'. Coloured aquatint with etching. Painter and engraver unknown. London, 1822. Purchased. *P* 863.

Calcutta street scene. Coloured aquatint by G. Zancon after an unknown draughtsman. Place unknown, early-nineteenth century. Purchased. *P* 866.

'Vue Prise a Calcutta'. Lithograph by L. P. A. Bichebois after B. Lauvergne from the *Voyage de la Bonite*. London and Paris, no date, early-nineteenth century. Purchased. *P* 864.

'Pagode de Dina Marlinga sur les bords de L'Hougly pres Chandernagor'. Lithograph by E. Tudot after Admiral T. A. Fisquet from the *Voyage de la Bonite*. London and Paris, no date, early-nineteenth century. Purchased. *P* 865.

'Bombay Castle'. Coloured aquatint by H. Baily after William Westall

published in the *Naval Chronicle*, 1809. Presented by Mr and Mrs R. Rohatgi. P 858.

'The Dunira, East Indiaman, dismasted off the Coast of Mauritius'. Coloured aquatint, painted and engraved by William Daniell. London, 1803. Purchased. P 861.

'The East India Company's Brunswick Dock on the Thames at Blackwall'. Coloured aquatint drawn and engraved by William Daniell. London, 1826. Purchased. P 862.

A set of four prints of Hog Hunting: 'The Find', 'The Burst', 'The Tired Pig' and 'The Charge'. Coloured aquatints engraved and published by Messrs Fores after paintings by Captain John Platt, who with other named personalities is included in the scenes. London, c 1839. Purchased. P 828-31.

Viscount Willingdon, Viceroy of India, 1931-36. Photogravure after a painting by Briely, c 1933. Presented by Lady Holland. P 871.

Sir William James, Bt. (1721-83), Chairman of the Court of Directors. Stipple engraving by William Ridley after Sir Joshua Reynolds. London, 1805. Purchased. P 854.

Gabriel Snodgrass (1719-99), Surveyor and Shipbuilder to the East India Company. Line engraving by J. Drayton after J. Stewart, published in the *European Magazine*, 1799. Purchased. P 857.

Captain Joseph Huddart (1741-1816), Hydrographer to the East India Company, 1778-88. Line engraving by James Stow after John Hoppner. London, 1801. Purchased. P 856.

John Drummond, official of the East India Company, nineteenth century. Coloured stipple and aquatint engraving by G. P. Harding after Godfrey Kneller. London, 1845. Purchased. P 855.

e. Photographs

Eighteen undated photographs of the North-West-Frontier Province and Kashmir, including military subjects and camps, collected by T. B. Tate during his years of service in India 1904-37. Presented by his daughter Mrs F. E. Gaythorpe. Photo 297.

A collection of eight albums containing about 1,000 photographs, c 1837-1917, collected by Lieut.-Col. Sir James Dunlop Smith, Indian Army, later Private Secretary to Lord Minto, 1905-10. They include military subjects in India and Burma, as well as official photographs and tours of the Viceroy. Deposited on permanent loan by Mrs N. B. Dunlop and Miss J. Dunlop Smith. Photo 355.

Ten photographs of figurative sculpture mostly reliefs, including pieces at Barhut, Maholi, the Patna Museum and the Indian Museum, Calcutta. Presented by Dr and Mrs W. G. Archer. Photo 357.

A group photograph of Members of the Imperial Legislative Council in Delhi, 1920. Presented by Lady Holland. Photo 361.

A photograph of the Central College House, Bangalore, c 1900. Presented

by Miss M. Tait, whose grandparents were the first residents. *Photo 363.*

A collection of twenty-two albums containing about 2,000 photographs belonging formerly to the 2nd Marquess of Zetland, Secretary of State for India 1935-40. They include official photographs taken during his years of service in India and Burma, 1906-40, and a large number of views, people, antiquities and architecture taken during his travels in India, Burma, Persia, China, Japan and Ceylon. Deposited on permanent loan by the 3rd Marquess of Zetland. *Photo 364.*

Twenty-four postcards of various trades and occupations in South India. Presented by Mr M. Bastiampillay. *Photo 365.*

Nine postcards, including five coloured, of views of Mandalay and Burmese monasteries. Presented by Mr P. G. E. Nash. *Photo 366.*

Photograph of a silver urn presented by the Court of Directors to Sir Home Popham in 1803. Presented by Mr B. Redford. *Photo 367.*

Six photographs of a pre-1914 Cavalry Regiment of the regular Indian Army. Presented by Mr B. A. Carter. *Photo 369.*

Five photographs and three postcards, including panoramic views of Mussoorie and the Charville Hotel, and two showing occupations. Presented by Mrs M. Watney. *Photo 370.*

Album containing 86 photographs of exteriors and interiors of public buildings in Patna, including the Government House, the High Court and Secretariat, Post Office, General Hospital and official residences, c 1930. Presented by the architect of the buildings, Sir Alexander Brebner. *Photo 372.*

Two albums containing 183 photographs of landscapes including views and local people taken on a journey from Almora to the Niti Pass (U.P.) by the donor's father in 1893-94; the thumb-nail sketches were also executed by him. Presented by Capt. R. B. N. Hicks. *Photo 373.*

Forty-eight photographs of wall paintings in the houses of Maithil Brahmins and Kayasths, Darbhanga and Purnea Districts (Bihar), taken by Dr W. G. Archer, 1940. Purchased. *Photo 379.*

A collection of nine albums containing about 1,200 photographs, and seventy-one loose photographs, as well as fifteen colour photo reproductions of watercolours of Mesopotamia, collected by Sir Evelyn Howell, 1cs, Foreign Secretary to the Government of India 1927-33. They cover the period 1900-33, and include views of the places where he was stationed, the Punjab, North-West-Frontier Province and Kashmir, besides official photographs of members of the Indian Government. Deposited on permanent loan by Lady Howell. *Photo 380.*

A photograph of Mr P. E. Berrington, 1P, on tour in the Mainwali district of the Punjab, 1941. Presented by Mr P. E. Berrington. *Photo 382.*

A postcard of the P. & O. S.S. 'Viceroy of India' built in 1929. Presented by Mr A. J. Farrington. *Photo 385.*

A photograph of members of the Secretariat of the Indian Round Table Conference, 1932-33. Presented by Mr S. J. McNally. *Photo 386.*

One hundred and nineteen negatives and ten postcards of views, people and antiquities including Sanchi, Ajanta and Ellora. Presented by Lady Fermor. *Photo 389.*

Three hundred and seventy-five negatives of scenery, antiquities, architecture and occupations in India, Assam, Japan etc; also 44 postcards and 25 photographs of views in India, including the Byculla Club, Bombay. Presented by Mr R. C. Case. *Photo 390.*

Two photographs of different views of a stone tankard with brass rim inscribed 'Calcutta' and with arms. Presented by Mr R. W. S. Gentle. *Photo 391.*

A collection of about 10,000 prints and 4,000 negatives taken by Sir (Mark) Aurel Stein, orientalist and explorer. They comprise photographs made during some of his expeditions to Central Asia, 1890-1933. Presented by the Royal Geographical Society. *Photo 392.*

Twelve photographs taken during the donors' Indian wedding ceremony in Calcutta, July 1974. Presented by Mr & Mrs R. Rohatgi. *Photo 393.*

II THE RECORD OFFICE

a. Accruals

One box containing a miscellaneous collection of papers relating principally to the external affairs of Afghanistan, September 1933-October 1940. The collection comprises papers apparently extracted from various files belonging to the British Legation at Kabul.

b. Purchases

The Map Collections

One hundred and twenty-eight sheets of the American AMS U502 India 1:250,000 series of topographical maps.

The sixth edition (1972) of the India and Adjacent Countries map by the Survey of India at 40 miles to 1 inch.

Three full Indian Atlas sheets, 17 Indian Atlas quarter sheets, and the two eastern sheets of the Dehra Dun and Siwaliks one-inch survey of 1898.

APPENDIX II

Research in Progress

MR A. R. ABAD The Kawasims in the Oman Gulf, 1750-1820.

MR N. AHMAD Social reform of the state of women in India.

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Printed in England for Her Majesty's Stationery Office by
Product Support (Graphics) Limited, Derby.
Dd 437555 6/76

